B. 211

App. F. IX-4

*Previous References.*

1944 - tus
( S. D. A )

File No. 127-41,

Serial Nos.

*Later References.*

# GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

*Serial Nos.* Three

PS6
E

Part B for March 45

SUBJECT

Administration report of the Food Deptt.

Q. 2457

Continuation Sheet. File No. / Current No. A 124 ; of 64. Page.

Letter no. HC. 455-6/44-45, dated the 26th October 1944 from the Director of Food Supplies forwarding the annual administration report of the Food Deptt for the year 1943-44 and stating that the paras relating to the procurement scheme will be sent in due course.

1) Submitted: Reference is invited to Govt no. G 4493-843/Govt 37-42-2 dt 16.10.42 (Flag "D") wherein it is to be a measure of economy in printing & Stationery, the annual administration report be shall be reduced in bulk, mentioning only the salient features with essential statistics and statements on the working of the Deptt concerned and that only reports of important Deptts be printed without the Govt orders.

For orders.

Sus 28/10 2) A copy of the report may be sent to the A.R. Section.

3) A review will be put up after the paragraphs re procurement scheme are received.

4) Yes MSI 28/10 Pl. remind after 4 days MSI 28/10

28/10

Letter no. & Dte. HC 4556/44-45, dated the 29th/30th October, 1944 from the Director of Food Supplies forwarding in duplicate the annual administration report of the Accounts Deptt and stating that the para relating to procurement will follow.

4) Submitted: A copy of the report will be sent to the A.R. Section if approved.

Sus A.R. Section 1/11

3) A.R. Section for taking a copy of the report & returning the file.

30/10

6) A copy of the Report is taken and the file returned herewith.

Zq 30/10

WD 0726—GPB—25,000—15-9-44

A copy is taken and the file returned herewith 2/11

7)

C. F. 69.

Continuation Sheet. File No. / Current No. A 127 of 44 Page.

8) Draft D.O. letter to the Director of F.S. in connection with

approval. 9887 c

8

6/11

Sub 6/11 8.

Issued D.O. No. SD 2498 dated 7.11.44 to the Ag. D.F.S. requesting him to furnish the paragraph asked for in procurement, omitted in the Annual Administration Report

Sub 9

Letter no. A C. 455/44-5, dated, the 11th November, Rule.

From the Director of Food Supplies in Tyore. Bombaiwar forwarding in duplicate, the Annual Administration Report of the procurement Operations of food grains during 1943-44.

9) Submitted A. copy of the report will be sent to the A.R. Section if approved.

Sub 13/11 8 A. R. Section). 8

13/11.

1.) A copy of the Report is taken and the file is returned herewith.

Ta.

13/11

Report of the Food Supply Dept for 1943-44

Continuation Sheet. File No. / Current No. A 127 of 44 Page.

11) A draft review on the report is called for consideration

12) The penultimate paragraph regarding verification of stocks and accounts may be treated as confidential and not meant for publication

for orders

EVENUE & AGRICULTURE DEPT. FEB 1 1945 No. 2819

GOVT OF INDIA 29 JAN 1945

19/1/45 Dev. Secy. (Mrs. Fazl) Mrs 29/1/45 Ca 1/2 Dw

Dewan 13) Mrs 1/2 Ca 1/2 Dw 3/2

Dw 10/2/45

14) A short paragraph may be added about forest wastes & forest Councils.

15) Another paragraph about grain, sugar, jaggery, pulses & the Controlled Commodities

16) In regard to para 8 it is better to call for specific information and form a whether verification of stocks & audit of accounts are being regularly done. If there is any slackness, due note should be taken of the conduct of the officers concerned. The favourable observations contained in para 8 of letter

the good purpose and may as well be deleted from the draft review.

DMM 11/2/45

(Mem. Fwd).

Ce 12/2 Dm

FEB 1. 6119

17) MMG 14/2

Ce 14/2

18) Two additional paragraphs in place of paragraph 8 of the review are under consideration as ordered above.

19) Whether the report would be got printed is for orders.

JD 19/2 - 20) The two paragraphs have been redrafted. The para. about rice from Jaggery, Kerosene etc may, if approved, form para 8 of the Review and the para. about Food Councils, the penultimate para.

(Dep. Secy.)

FEB 1945 6326

NSS 20/2

21) Remarks have to append

Ce 21/2

(Mem Fwd. Secretary)

22) MMG 22/2

23) DMM 24/2/45

Ce 24/2

Dm 24/2

Issued G.O. No: 50535 GS/A 127-44-3 dtd 5.2.45 regarding the Administration report of the Food Supply Department for the year ending June '44

274 Report of the Deptt of Food Supplies for 1943-44

Continuation Sheet. File No. / Current No. A 127 of 44 Page

Resubmitted with reference to para 19 of the notes for orders whether the report need be got printed.

May perhaps be dropped as the report is not continuous and has been sent up piece-meal in parts

9/3 (Under Secy.) yes 31/3

10/3.

Please type paras 16 to 23 of the notes and para 8 of the draft G.O.

2/4

One typed extra copy will be given to the Chairman

3/4

3/4.

5602 sent on 3/4

3/4

Extract of the notes (Paras 16 to 23) and para 8 of the draft G.O. are taken for being worked up separately. This new file will be treated as closed.

3/4.

SUPPLY SECRETARIAT
24 JUL 1944
D. No. 383/44

# GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

## GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

**O. M. No. G. 1-80—G. M. 1-44-1, dated 1st July 1944.**

**State Administration Report for 1943-44.**

Issues a work calendar in connection with the preparation of the ——.

## OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

O. M. No. G. 1-80—G. M. 1-44-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 1ST JULY 1944.

The attention of Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and other officers concerned is invited to paragraphs 490-507 of Part I and Appendix 36 and Sub-Appendices I to XXV thereof of Part II of the Manual of General Circulars and Standing Orders as amended in Government Orders No. 3977-4026—E. A. G. 379, dated the 30th June 1919, No. 1585-90—C. B. 14-22-9, dated the 29th September 1922 and No. 3948—Edn. 82-22-23, dated the 22nd December 1922, to Government Order No. G. 13325-80—G. M. 192-27-1, dated the 21st May 1928, to No. G. 9037-100—G. M. 99-32-4, dated the 28th June 1933, to No. G. 1047-107—G. M. 99-32-5, dated the 18th August 1933, to No. G. 5092-152—G. M. 112-35-1, dated the 19th December 1935, to No. G. 10728-84—G. M. 115-41-1, dated 14th April 1942, and to No. G. 4793-843—G. M. 37-42-2, dated 16th October 1942, embodying instructions in regard to the compilation and issue of the State Administration Report as well as the preparation and submission to Government of the annual Departmental Administration Reports and Statistical Returns relating thereto, if any, for each year.

2. As the State Administration Report for 1943-44 has to issue by the middle of December next, Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners and other officers concerned are requested to be so good as to send to the several Government Secretariats their Annual Administration Reports (in triplicate), and the Statistical Returns, if any (in triplicate), due for the year 1943-44 or the calendar year 1943, as the case may be, on or before the prescribed dates.

3. The dates on which the reports relating to the several departments and the Appendices to the State Administration Report fall due are indicated in the accompanying calendar.

4. Special care should be taken to see that the Reports and Statistical Returns sent are correct and complete in every respect.

K. SUBBA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,*
*General Department.*

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The other Officers concerned.

Exd.—B. G. S.

No. G. 1-80—G. M. 1-44-1, DATED 1ST JULY 1944.

| Month and date | Nature of matter due on date mentioned in column 1) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| End of July 1944 ... | Appendix I—Statement showing names of high officers. | |
| | Appendix XX—Agricultural Stock. | |
| | CHAPTER I—1. | |
| 10th August ... | Tours of His Highness the Maharaja, the Dewan and the Ministers. | |
| | CHAPTER I—2. | |
| ,, ... | Political. | |
| | CHAPTER II—1. | |
| ,, ... | The Mysore Representative Assembly. | |
| | CHAPTER II—2. | |
| ,, ... | The Mysore Legislative Council. | |
| ,, ... | Appendix II— List of Laws passed. | |
| ,, ... | Legislation. | |
| | CHAPTER II—5. | |
| 18th August ... | Extradition. | |
| | CHAPTER XI—5. | |
| ,, ... | Literature. | |
| | CHAPTER XII—3. | |
| ,, ... | Press including Government Book Depot. | |
| | CHAPTER XII—4. | |
| ,, ... | Stationery. | |
| | CHAPTER XI—3. | |
| ,, ... | Museum. | |
| | CHAPTER VI—3. | |
| 20th August ... | Sericulture. | |
| | CHAPTER XII—5. | |
| 3rd September ... | Meteorology. | |
| | CHAPTER IV—2. | |
| ,, ... | Land Records, Survey and Settlement. | |
| | CHAPTER IV—6. | |
| 5th September ... | Inam Settlement. | |
| | CHAPTER II—3. | |
| ,, ... | Military. | |
| ,, ... | Kunigal Stud Farm. | |

No. G.-1-80—G. M.-1-44-1, dated 1st July 1944.

| Month and date | Nature of matter due (on date mentioned in column 1) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | CHAPTER VII—2. | |
| 5th September ... | Manufactures, Arts and Industries (including Factories). | |
| | CHAPTER VII—1. | |
| " ... | Trade and Commerce. | |
| 10th September ... | Appendix XVII—Statement of rainfall. | |
| " ... | Appendix XVIII—Statement of prices of staple food grains. | |
| | CHAPTER VII—3. | |
| 15th September ... | Post and Telegraph (including Wireless Telegraphs) (to be sent with a separate covering letter). | |
| | CHAPTER III—5. | |
| 18th September ... | Mysore Government Life Insurance. | |
| | CHAPTER XII—2. | |
| " ... | Archaeology. | |
| " ... | Appendix III—Statement showing the strength, cost, etc., of the Military Force. | |
| " ... | Appendix IV—Statement showing the strength, cost, etc., of the Police Force. | |
| " ... | Appendix V—Statement showing the working of the Police Force. | |
| " ... | Appendix VI—Statement showing the value of property stolen and recovered. | |
| " ... | Appendix VII—Statement showing the crimes committed and number of cases disposed of. | |
| " ... | Appendix VIII—Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the Courts. | |
| " ... | Appendix IX—Statement showing the results of criminal appeals. | |
| " ... | Appendix X—Statement showing the nature and value of civil suits filed and disposed of. | |
| " ... | Appendix XI—Statement showing the results of application for execution of decrees. | |
| " ... | Appendix XII—Statement showing the number and results of civil appeals. | |
| " ... | Appendix XIV—Registration of documents. | |
| " ... | Appendix XV—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration. | |
| | CHAPTER IX—1. | |
| " .. | Geology. | |
| | CHAPTER IX—2. | |
| 20th September ... | Mines and Explosives. | |
| | CHAPTER XII—6. | |
| 30th September ... | Horticulture and Public Gardens and Hill Stations. | |
| | CHAPTER VI—4. | |
| 1st October ... | Civil Veterinary. | |
| | CHAPTER V. | |
| " | Report of the Food Department. | |

No. G. 1-80—G. M. 1-44-1, DATED 1ST JULY 1944.

| Month and date | Nature of matter due (on date mentioned in column 1) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | CHAPTER III —4. | |
| 3rd October ... | Stamps. | |
| ,, ... | Appendix XIX—Expenditure on Public Works. | |
| ,, ... | Appendix XXI—Statement showing excise shops and excise revenue. | |
| ,, ... | Appendix XXV—Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions. | |
| | CHAPTER XII—1. | |
| 4th October ... | Muzrai | |
| | CHAPTER IV—1. | |
| 5th October ... | Occupied area and tenure. | |
| | CHAPTER IV 3. | |
| ,, ... | Land Revenue. | |
| | CHAPTER II 4. | |
| ,, ... | Police. | |
| | CHAPTER II—6. | |
| ,, ... | Criminal Justice. | |
| | CHAPTER II—7. | |
| ,, ... | Civil Justice. | |
| | CHAPTER II—9. | |
| ,, ... | Registration of Assurances. | |
| | CHAPTER II—10. | |
| ,, ... | Municipal Administration. | |
| | CHAPTER II—11. | |
| ,, ... | Administration of District Boards. | |
| | CHAPTER II—12. | |
| ,, ... | Village Panchayets. | |
| | CHAPTER VI—1. | |
| ,, ... | Weather and Crops. | |
| | CHAPTER IV—5. | |
| ,, ... | Labour and Wages. | |
| | CHAPTER IV—4. | |
| ,, ... | Transfers of Land. | |
| | CHAPTER VI—6. | |
| ,, ... | Condition of the People. | |
| | CHAPTER VI—8. | |
| ,, ... | Forest (including report on Game and Fish Preservation Act). | |

No. G. 1-80—G. M. 1-44-1, DATED 1ST JULY 1944.

| Month and date | Nature of matter due (on date mentioned in column 1) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | CHAPTER VI--7. | |
| 5th October ... | Associations for Banking and Trading. | |
| | CHAPTER VIII--3. | |
| 18th October ... | Electrical Department. | |
| | CHAPTER III—2. | |
| ,, ... | Excise. | |
| | CHAPTER III—3. | |
| ,, ... | Income-tax. | |
| | CHAPTER XI—1. | |
| ,, ... | Education. | |
| | CHAPTER XI—4. | |
| ,, ... | Encouragement to Authors. | |
| | CHAPTER XII—7. | |
| ,, ... | Printing Presses. | |
| ,, ... | Newspapers and Periodicals. | |
| | CHAPTER XII—8. | |
| ,, ... | Libraries. | |
| | CHAPTER VI—2. | |
| 1st November ... | Agricultural Department. | |
| | CHAPTER VIII—2. | |
| ,, ... | Railways and Tramways. | |
| | CHAPTER VIII—1. | |
| ,, ... | Public Works including Krishnaraja Sagar and Allied Works. | |
| | CHAPTER VI—7. | |
| 5th November ... | Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks. | |
| | CHAPTER III—6. | |
| 6th November .. | Government Savings Banks. | |
| 10th November ... | Appendix XVI—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Municipalities. | |
| | CHAPTER III—1. | |
| 11th November ... | Revenue and Finance. | |
| ,, | Appendix XXII—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State. | |
| | CHAPTER XI—2. | |
| Not later than 15th November. | University of Mysore*. | |

* Two advance copies to be sent before the end of October.

WD 7—GPB-- 400—18-7-44.

D 383

S. D. 611

**Despatched**

Typed 26/7/44

To

The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore,

Bangalore

Sir,

Sub: State Administration repor for 1943-44.

I am directed to invite your reference to G.O.M no. G.I-80-G.M. dated, the 18th July 1944 issuing a wor Calendar in connection with the print of the State Administration rep for 1943-44 and to request you to do good as to send the Annual of the Food Deptt administration report in triplica for the year 1943-44 before th 1st of October 1944.

Thave etc

for Secy to Govt

New Delhi (S

26/7

# GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

**General and Revenue Secretariat**

3 AUG
D. No 6371

**No. G. 968-1044/G.M. 1-44-2 Bang lore, Dated, 31st July 1944.**

**Official Memorandum.**

In continuation of Official Memorandum No. G. 1-80/G.M. 1-44-1 dated the 1st July 1944 issuing the work calendar in connection with the preparation of the State Administration Report for 1943-44, Government are pleased to direct that the procedure laid down in Official Memorandum No. G. 4793-843/G.M. 37-42-2 dated the 16th October 1942 for the preparation and printing of the Departmental Adiministration Reports will continue until further orders.

The Heads of Departments, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the other officers concerned are requested to take further necessary action in the matter without delay.

By Order,
K. SUBBA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To

The Secretaries to Government.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The other Officers concerned.
The Superintendent, Government Printing.

F 637

Appendix F. G.—1]

SUBJECT Food Administration report for 1943-44

Despatched

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 194 .

Date of issue 10. 8. 44

Signed by Mr. M.S. Swaminathan

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

Section A

File No.

Serial No.

No. FD 974 Genl

To The Director of Food

in Mysore, Bangalore

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter no. SR 611 dated the 26th July 1944 on the above subject, I am directed to ~~forward herewith~~ invite your reference to your dated G 968-1044/G.M.1-44-2 & 3 & 4 and to ~~state that the administration report may be prepared and sent~~ request that the ~~as per~~ procedure laid down in Govt no 4493-843/GM 39-42.2 dt 16.10.42 a copy of which is enclosed ~~a copy enclosed for ref~~ for your ready reference may be kept in view in submitting the ~~is enclosed for your ready reference~~ administration report for the year ending 30th June.

I have etc

Secy to Govt
Dev Depn (Supply)



Govt 8/8

2

No. SD. 974 Cwc

9th August 1944.

Development Department (Supplies).

The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Subject: State Administration Report for 1943-1944.

In continuation of this office letter No.SD.611 dated the 26th July, 1944, on the above subject, I am directed to invite your reference to O.M. dated G.968-1044/G.M.1-44-2 dated 31st July 1944 and to request that the procedure laid down in O:M. No.4793-843/G.M.37-42-2 dated 16-10-1942 a copy of which is enclosed for your ready reference may be kept in view in submitting the administration report of your Department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Secretary to Government,
Development Dept.(Supplies).

DN.2.

IMMEDIATE. STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT SECTION. 8

Matter relating to the Food Supplies Department may kindly be sent to the A. R. Section for incorporation in the State Administration, report, 1943-44 immediately as the prepration of the Report is held up on this account.

Assistant Secretary,
Food Supplies with
compliments.

Report of the Food Department. Due date. 1st October '44.

Appendix F. G.—1]

SUBJECT Annual administration report of the Food Depn for the year 1943-44

Section A
File No. 127-44
Serial No.

*Diary No. of letter replied to*.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

*the* *194* .

Despatched

Date of issue.... 12.10.44.

Signed by.... Mr. M.S. Swaminathan

No. 1977.

To

The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore

Sir,

I am directed to refer you to this office letter no. SO 611 926.7.44 on the above subject and to request that the report called for therein may be forwarded immediately.

I have etc.

2/11/Go.

for Secy. to Govt.
Development Deptt.
(Supplies)

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

WD 04161—GPB—60,000—24-10-41

C. F. No. 46] **GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE** 1/2/24

No. L.Dis.H.C.4556/44-49. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF FOOD SUPPLIES
Encls. Administration Report. IN MYSORE, BANGALORE,
(in duplicate.)

Date 29th October, 1944.

To

SECRETARIAT 30.

The Secretaryto Government,
Development Department (Supplies),
Bangalore

Sir,

D. No. 24891/44

Subject: Annual Administration Report of the Accounts Department -- 1943-44.

--

In continuation of my letter of even No. dated 26th October 1944, I have the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, the Annual Administration Report of the Accounts Department for the year 1943-44. The para relating to procurement will follow immediately.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director of Food Supplies.

TGS/-(2)

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

Despatched

TYPED 6/11/44.

No. [illegible] Sr. 2488

Dear Sir,

Annual Administration Report of the Food Dept - 1943-44.

With reference to your letter no. L. Dis. H.C. 4556/44-45, dated the 29th/30th October, 1944, on the above subject I am desired to request you to be so good as to expedite the ~~Submission~~ of the paragraph relating to procurement, ~~for incorporation in the administration report~~

Yours Sincerely

(Sd) C. G. Noronha

K. Srinivasan Esq. B.Sc.,
Ag Director of I.S. in Mysore
Bangalore

6/11

WD 0280—GPB—22,500—14-3-38

C. F. No. 46] **GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE** A/27-44-2

No. C.455/44-5 **OFFICE OF** OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF FOOD SUPPLIES IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Enols. Administration report in duplicate.

**Date** 11th November 1944.

**To**

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department (Supplies),
Bangalore.

Sir,

Subject: Annual Administration report relating to procurement 1943-44.

---

In continuation of my letter of even number dated 29th October 1944, I have the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, the Annual Administration Report of the procurement operations of foodgrains during the year 1943-44.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director of Food Supplies.

# DEPARTMENT OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

## Detailed Administration report for the year 1943-44.

ADMINISTRATION:- Owing to the increased importance of food supply problems engendered by the developments in the War situation, the activities of the Department had to be extended in several directions and the offices of the Department were re-organised and expanded from time to time to cope efficiently with the growing needs of business.

Mr.S.Narayana Rao, M.A(Hons), continued to be in charge of the Department till 5th November 1943 when he was relieved by Mr.B.S.Raghavendra Rao, M.A(Hons). The Director also continued to be the Ex-officio, Secretary to Government, Supplies Department, till October 1943. In view, however, of the very large expansion of work particularly under the Acquisition scheme, the Director was relieved of his Secretariat duties in Government order No.CS.30-42-9 dated 11-10-1943 and the work relating to Supplies Secretariat was allocated to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (Supplies).

Consequent on the appointment of a separate 'Controller of Civil Supplies,' sanctioned in April 1944, the designation of the 'Director of Civil Supplies,' was changed to 'Director of Food Supplies.'

The Director had two office Assistants of the status of Assistant Commissioners, and after completion of the Ration Census work in Bangalore City, Mr.A.N.Anantharamaiya, B.Sc.,LL.B who was the Chief Ration Census Officer, was posted as Rationing Assistant to the Director. The constitution of the Department and the allocation of work among the several officers are indicated in the appended chart. (Statement No. I).

The Rationing Officers were formerly subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners of the respective Districts, but for purposes of administrative convenience, Government ordered in their Notification No.SD.4910/C.94-43-20 dated 25th/26th January 1944, that the Rationing Officers in Bangalore and Mysore Cities shall be subordinate to the Director and those in other areas to the respective Deputy Commissioners.

In view of the considerable increase in work in the Director's office on account of the new scheme of requisitioning of food stuffs, supply of standard cloth, opening of Government Grain Depots and the extension of food supplies operations generally; the marginally noted additional staff was sanctioned to the Director's Office during the year.

1 Head Clerk on Rs.100/- p.m.
3 Clerks on Rs.80/- p.m. each
3 Clerks on Rs.40/- p.m. each
1 Typist on Rs.40/- p.m.
1 Record Keeper on Rs.35/- p.m.

The Improved System of Office Procedure laid down in Government order Nos.R.2880-9/L.R.111-23-6 dated 10th Novr. 1924, and R.4199-220/L.R.24-25-16 dated 19th Feb.1926 was introduced in the Director's office from December 1943.

Consequent on the elimination of wholesale merchants from all trade in rationed articles in Bangalore City, supplies of these articles had to be received directly by the Assistant

Director of Food Supplies (Depots) and issued to dealers and Depots on coupons. As this involved an almond increase of work in the office of the Assistant Director, the marginally noted addition l staff was sanctioned for that office and the pay of the Bill Clerks was raised from Rs.20/- to Rs.25/- and the pay of the Measurers from Rs.12/- to Rs.15/- p.m.

11 Special Revenue Inspectors on Rs.30/- plus C.A. Rs.10/- p.m.
15 Clerks on Rs.30/- p.m.
24 Measurers on Rs.15/- p.m.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Sub Division Officers, the Amildars and other officers of the Revenue Department continued to deal also with food supply matters within their respective areas, but in view of the rapidly increasing volume of work, the appointment of separate staff for attending to the work relating to food supplies was got sanctioned for the several offices as and when the need arose. With a view however, to secure uniformity in regard to these establishments a basic scale of clerical and accounts staff for the District Sub Division and Taluks was sanctioned in Government order No.CD.7609-21/A.168-43-8 dated 8/10-5-1944. While formulating the scale, extra hands as indicated in the margin, were allotted to Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan and Bandya Districts in view of the proportionately heavier work in these districts.

Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga. — Two hands each.
Hassan, Bandya. — One hand each.

Government having decided to launch an intensive programme of acquisition and requisition of food stuffs, they had placed Mr.A.Srinivasan, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, on special duty in this department in this connection. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to perfect all arrangements to organise and locate reserve and sales depots for receiving and selling foodgrains, to transport grains from the purchase areas to the depots and to get ready the staff required for putting into effect the plan of purchase and requisitioning as quickly as possible. Details as regards the staff and other requirements for the purchase and requisitioning work, for running the various depots and for watch and ward were worked out by the Special Officer in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners and these were sanctioned by Government in their order No.CD.501-19/A.85-43-1 dated 2-8-1943. Under this scheme each Taluk was given a special Sheristedar on Rs.80/- plus C.A. Rs.20/- p.m., and each hobli a special Revenue Inspector on Rs.50/- plus C.A. Rs.10/- p.m. Special Revenue Inspectors were appointed in the Cities, District headquarter towns and other urban areas also, the number allotted to each area being in accordance with a scale based on population. Each of these officials were given two peons on Rs.10/- each. Two purchase depots were sanctioned for each taluk, besides three for each district headquarter. Each of these depots was to have the marginally noted staff and each of the purchase officers was given 2 measurers, two bag stitchers and four coolies.

One Depot Clerk on Rs.40/- p.m.
Two peons on Rs.10/- p.m. each.
Three measurers on Rs.20/- p.m. each.
Two bag stitchers on Rs.10/- p.m. each.
Four coolies at 8 annas per day each.

The scheme as sanctioned involved an expenditure of Rs.2,51,962/- per month, but by effecting all possible economies and appointing the staff only as and when necessary, the actual expenditure incurred was much less than this amount.

The appointment of the Special Officer and the establishment of his office sanctioned to end of October 1943 in the first instance were continued till the end of the year.

For the effective prevention of the smuggling of controlled commodities across the state border and to organise a system of regular patrolling of likely avenues of smuggling, an officer was placed on special duty for a period of six weeks in the first instance, but in view of the increasing need for continued vigilance, a full time officer was subsequently appointed. Special police staff was sanctioned from time to time for the prevention of smuggling across the border in Shimoga and Mysore Districts.

As it was considered necessary to have a separate agency for obtaining special intelligence as to the correctness of the particulars of stocks of foodgrains which stock holders were required to declare as available with them, the marginally noted police staff was sanctioned to work under the Director with headquarters at Bangalore.

1 Assistant Superintendent of Police on Rs.200/- p.m.
2 Inspectors on Rs.100/- p.m. each.
6 Sub Inspectors on Rs.50/- p.m. each.

This establishment was subsequently strengthened by the addition of two Daffedars and Ten constables.

ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHMENT:-- To start with, one Accounts Assistant had been sanctioned to the Director with one Senior Auditor, two Assistant Auditors and the necessary menial staff. In view of the growing volume of transactions and the magnitude of the financial commitments of the Department, the formation of a separate Accounts and Audit office for the Department was considered necessary to ensure proper maintenance of accounts and their timely check. An office called, 'the Food Supplies Accounts and Audit Office' was therefore constituted and placed in charge of an officer of the status of a Deputy Comptroller designated 'the Auditor and Accounting Officer, Food Supplies,' who was also to be the Financial Adviser to the Director in all matters relating to Finance and Accounts. In view of the opening of a large number of Government purchase and sales depots and the heavy transactions in connection with the acquisition of the new harvest to the extent of about six crores of Rupees, the appointment of an adequate staff to conduct a local audit of Government Depots atleast monthly, the marginally noted additional establishment was sanctioned for the Accounts office in February. 1944.

2 Assistant Comptrollers.
5 First grade Superintendents.
10 Accountants.
31 Accounts Clerks.

In connection with the distribution of standard cloth, a separate organisation and staff was considered unnecessary, but it was deemed both economical and appropriate to arrange for its sale in the Food Depots and in approved Co-operative Societies which made no distinction between members and non-members.

Where such depots did not exist or were not functioning properly, Government grain depots were to be made use of and one salesman on Rs.30/- p.m. was sanctioned to each Government Depot that handled standard cloth. One Accountant on Rs.60/- p.m. and a peon Rs.11/- p.m. were sanctioned for each Central Depot. The marginally noted staff was sanctioned for the standard cloth section of the Director's office. A revised scheme for the distribution and sale of standard cloth through Government Depots and licensed cloth dealers, and the establishments required in this connection were sanctioned in Government order No.CD.6840-42/.195-43-2 dated 8-4-1944.

1 Accountant on Rs.80/- p.m.
1 Steno Typist on Rs.60/- p.m.
1 Clerk on Rs.40/- p.m.
2 Textile Inspectors on Rs.30/- plus Rs.15/- C...

Large quantities of foodgrains were acquired by Government under the harvest acquisition scheme and also imported from outside the State, and in order to avoid or minimise the loss of these grains by defective methods of storage, Government constituted a Committee to pay continuous attention to this problem, to arrange for the inspection and improvement of storage and preservation methods and to investigate the question of the cleaning and utilisation of grain partly attacked by vermin and other pests. Mr.D.Seshagiri Rao, Senior Assistant Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture was deputed to the Food Supplies Department as Secretary of the Committee and he was given the marginally noted staff in the first instance.

One Steno Typist cum Clerk on Rs.40/- p.m.
One Cycle orderly on Rs.12/- p.m.

In view of the pressing need for taking up various activities such as spraying of the premises of godowns and depots, fumigation of stocks, cyanogassing of used gunnies, etc., four fieldsmen on Rs.25/- each p.m., and two attenders on Rs.12/- each p.m. were subsequently added to his establishment.

The Rationing Officer, Bangalore City had at first an es establishment of only four Clerks on Rs.35/- p.m. each, and one Stenographer on Rs.40/-. Owing to the considerable increase of work in that office due to the increase in the number of Government grain depots, the revision of the clerical and menial establishment of the office was sanctioned as detailed in the margin, in February 1944.

Clerical:- 1 Manager on Rs.100/-
1 Accountant on Rs.60-5-100.
1 Cashier on Rs.50/-
6 Clerks for Depot Accountant at one for every 10 depots on Rs.40/- each p.m.
2 Clerks on Rs.50/- each.
2 Clerks on Rs.40/- each.
1 Clerk on Rs.35/-
1 StenoTypist on Rs.45/-
9 Clerks on Rs.25/- each p.m. at one for each Food Inspector's office.
Menial:- 1 Peon on Rs.14/-
6 peons on Rs.11/-

As the work of the Rationing Officer was increasing day by day and it was not found possible for him to devote adequate attention to more important matters such as the

checking of Government grain depots, prevention of abuses and irregularities connected with ration cards and closer supervision and organisation of the entire rationing system in the light of experience gained, the City was divided into three Rationing circles as detailed in the margin and put in charge of Assistant Rationing Officers.

1. North circle. 1st, 2nd, 9th Divisions.
2. Central circle. 3rd, 4th, 5th divisions.
3. South circle. 6th, 7th, 8th divisions.

The marginally noted establishment was sanctioned for the northern and southern circle officers while only one clerk on Rs.45/- was given to the central circle office, the Assistant Rationing Officer of this circle being required to utilise the staff of the Central Rationing office also for his work.

One Clerk on Rs.45/- p.m.
Two Clerks on Rs.35/- p.m. each.
One Attender on Rs.15/- p.m.
Three peons on Rs.11/- p.m. each.

In connection with the working of the rationing scheme in Mysore City, the City was divided into two circles as indicated in the margin and placed in charge of officers of the rank of Deputy Amildars. The following establishments were sanctioned for the central and circle offices.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st circle. | Mandy, Lashkar, Nazarbad, Devaraj Mohalla. |
| 2nd circle. | Fort, Krishnaraj, Chamaraj Mohallas. |
| Executive. | 4 Food Inspectors on Rs.100/- plus C.A. Rs.20/- p.m. each. |
| | 12 Assistant Food Inspectors on Rs.50/- plus Rs.10/- C.A., p.m. each. |
| | 1 peon on Rs.11/- for each Food Inspector. |
| Clerical staff for the Rationing Office. | 1 Manager on Rs.70/- p.m. |
| | 1 Accountant on Rs.50/- p.m. |
| | 1 Accountant and Cashier on Rs.40/- p.m. |
| | 2 General correspondence clerks on Rs.30 p.m |
| | 2 Clerks on Rs.30/- p.m. |
| | 1 Steno Typist on Rs.50/- p.m. |
| Circle offices. | 1 Clerk on Rs.30/- p.m. each office. |
| Menial. | 1 Daffedar on Rs.15/- p.m. |
| | 3 peons on Rs.11/- p.m. each. |
| | 2 Literate Attenders on Rs.15/- each. |

The marginally noted staff was sanctioned for each Government Grain Depot.

1 Manager on Rs.40/- p.m.
1 Bill Clerk on Rs.25/- p.m.
2 peons (one of them to be a measurer) on Rs.11/- p.m. each.

One Clerk on Rs.25/- p.m. was sanctioned subsequently to each Food Inspector's office.

As the four sales depots opened at Kolar Gold Fields in connection with the working of the Rationing Scheme in that area were found inadequate, the opening of six additional sales depots, and the appointment of the marginally noted executive

staff were sanctioned in Government order No.D.8050-53/... 68-43-1½ dated 24/29-5-1944.

1 Food Inspector on Rs.80/- plus ... Rs.20/- p.m.
3 Assistant Food Inspectors on Rs.40/- plus ... Rs.10/- p.m.each.

The following staff was sanctioned for the working of the Rationing scheme in Kumkur town.

Honorarium to Supervisor Rs.50/- p.m.
Accountant and Cashier on Rs.40/- p.m.
Clerk on Rs.30/- p.m.
Two peons on Rs.11/- p.m. each.

Staff for each Government grain depot;

1 Depot Clerk on Rs.40/- p.m.
2 Weighmers on Rs.12/- p.m. each.
1 Peon on Rs.11/- p.m.

A Rationing Officer, of the status of an Assistant Collector was posted to Davangere and the following staff was sanctioned for work under him.

5 Food Inspectors on Rs.50/- plus Rs.10/- C... p.m.
1 Clerk on Rs.50/- p.m.
1 Clerk on Rs.40/- p.m.
8 peons on Rs.11/- p.m. each.

Pending the ~~~~ introduction of regular rationing, Government grain depots were opened in certain urban and rural ~~ areas in the state and the necessary staff was sanctioned therefor.

A stock of all foodgrains in the possession of Government in the several depots, godowns, etc., throughout the State was taken on 30th June 1944.

In consideration of the arduous nature of work in the Food Supplies Department, certain duty, deputation and conveyance allowances had been sanctioned from time to time to the officers in the department. With the extension of the activities of the department and the creation of a number of additional posts, both gazetted and non-gazetted, Government considered it necessary to lay down a general scale according to which the ~~~~ grant of allowances should be regulated and they were accordingly pleased to direct in their order dated 11-1-1944 the following rates of allowances styled "consolidated duty allowances" to the officers working in the Food Supplies Department.

1. Special Officer. (of the rank of a Deputy Commissioner.) Rs.150/- p.m.

2. All ~~~ Senior Assistant Commissioners, officers of other departments of corresponding rank and the Deputy Comptroller attached to the Department. Rs. 75/- p.m.

3. All Assistant Commissioners and officers of other departments of corresponding ranks (including Assistant Comptrollers) Rs. 50/- p.m.

4. Officers of the rank of Amildars. Rs.30/- p.m.

As regards conveyance allowances, the following scale was prescribed.

a) When a motor car is maintained. Rs.50/- p.m.
b) When a motor cycle or carriage is maintained. Rs.25/- p.m.
c) When a cycle is maintained. Rs.10/- p.m.

## INTER-DISTRICT MOVEMENT OF GRAINS.

The State being normally deficit in Rice to the extent of 50,000 to 54,000 tons per annum and the imports into the State during the year 1942-43 being limited to 10,000 tons by the Government of India, the necessity to arrange for a proper distribution of food grains among all parts of the State with the available stocks was felt. The flow of grains from surplus to deficit areas had to be graded so as to have a steady flow consistent with the requirements of the deficit areas and the surpluses available. It was also felt necessary to see that stocks of food grains were not accumulated in border areas, so that they might not be smuggled into the border provinces. With these ends in view, several measures were adopted by Government from time to time.

2. The several taluks in the State were classified into surplus areas, border areas and free zones. The movement of foodgrains from surplus areas to other parts was prohibited except under permits issued by the Director of Food Supplies or Grain Purchase Officers working under him. Similarly the entry into border areas of foodgrains was prohibited except under permits. The movement of foodgrains in the free zone was un-restricted. Supply to deficit areas from supply areas ~~from supply areas~~ was on allotment basis and according to permits to be issued by the Director of Food Supplies. This power was later on delegated to the Deputy Commissioners of deficit districts. This system of drawing supplies to deficit areas under a system of permits did not work well, as merchants in their anxiety to get supplies would offer higher prices than the control rates, inspite of the existence of an intermediary, Grain Purchase Officer, and would create black markets in the supply areas. The merchants in the supply areas were also reluctant to part with foodgrains easily, awaiting higher rates. There was also the difficulty of securing wagons and transport. The accumulated effect of all these defects, created difficulties for foodgrains in deficit districts and rationed areas and an anxious time had to be passed through. With a view to get over these defects and to see that the programme of movement was strictly followed, it was considered desirable to eliminate the system of permits altogether and to make the Deputy Commissioners of supply districts, themselves responsible for supplies to deficit areas according to quotas fixed by the Director of Food Supplies. This system while avoiding the creation of black markets, went a long way in minimising the wagon problem, as the entire question of transport was taken up by Government and with the co-operation of the Railway authorities there was not much difficulty in following the programme.

3. One effect of this changeover was that the entire responsibility of locating stocks in surplus areas, devolved on Government. Much co-operation could not be expected from the merchants, who had now been partially eliminated in

the scheme of distribution of foodgrains. As the harvest season was over long ago, there was not much of visible stock available for purchase. In these circumstances, Government launched on an intensive scheme of acquisition of foodgrains as per their order 9-8-1943, according to which foodgrains in excess of the limit fixed had to be voluntarily surrender to Government. The essentials of the scheme and the result achieved therein have been separately dealt with. Action was also taken to purchase foodgrains harvested in the inter period, and all possible efforts were made to secure as much grains as possible to the common pool.

4. As a result of the various measures thus adopted Government came into possession of no only six lakhs of palla of foodgrains as noted in the margin, and with these stocks Government had to pass through the rest of the year up to December 1943 when the new harvest of paddy was expected.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paddy. | 2,91,664 pallas. |
| Rice. | 18,487 " |
| Ragi. | 2,03,872 " |
| Jola. | 69,326 |

The quotas of foodgrains proposed for movement had to be carefully fixed, bearing in mind the visible stocks availabl in the surplus areas, the requirements of surplus and defici areas etc. This was done at the periodical meeting of officers held either in the beginning or the end of each month when the procurement work and supplies made etc., were reviewed in detail and the quotas for the next month fi

5. The appended statement shows the quotas of food grains prescribed for movement from surplus areas to deficit areas during the period July 1943 to December 1943, and the supplies actually made. It will be seen therefrom that supplies during the months of November and December were not adequate and foodgrains had to be moved speedily from one district to another, to avoid scarcity. With the stocks locally purchased and the imports into the State kindly allowed by the Government of India and other States, the food situation was managed till the new harvest came into possession of Government.

6. With a view to avoid the surplus foodgrains coming under the harvest going underground, and to avoid the diffic of procurement operations at a later stage, Government inaug the New Harvest Scheme of acquisition of foodgrains on 3-12- results of which have been separately enumerated. The surpl stocks thus obtained, supplemented by imports, under the various plans of Government of India, were mainly sufficient to provide foodgrains at the usual scale to all the rationed areas, urban and rural parts. The needs of rationed areas, and districts were determined on the population basis and th average monthly drawls in the sales depots. Instructions we issued to avoid cross traffic of foodgrains, and only the surplus remaining after meeting the requirements of any area where proposed to be drawn off to a deficit area.

7. The quotas of foodgrains proposed for movement were again fixed at the periodical meetings of Deputy Commissioner of districts, taking into consideration the various factors such as, visible stocks available, progress of procurement v needs of surplus areas, milling capacity and other factors such as, transport facilities etc. Transport programmes we

also drawn up in consu... Manager, Mysore State Railway, to ensure that movement was even. Care was also taken to build up reserve stocks in important centres.

8. The statement appended shows the quotes fixed and supplies made by the various supply districts during the period in January 1944 to June 1944. It will be seen therefrom that the movement of foodgrains from the surplus to deficit areas has been satisfactorily carried out during this part of the year

MOVEMENT PROGRAMME:-- As under the harvest scheme of acquisition of foodgrains, the total quantity of surplus food grains available for purchase by Government was determined, it was considered desirable to draw up a programme of movement of movement of food grains from surplus to deficit areas taking into consideration both the requirements of deficit areas as wel as the net exportable surplus in surplus areas, after allowing sufficient grains for internal consumption. Though in the early part of the year, monthly programmes were drawn up at the periodical meetings of officers, the necessity for a planned movemsnt for the whole year, was felt very necessary. A draft programme for six months from July 1944, to December 1944, has therefore been drawn up taking into consideration all important questions, such as, visible stocks available on 1-7-44 the balance out of the acquisition programme, and the requirements of surplus and deficit areas. The draft programme has been discussed at the meeting of Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Traffic Manager held on 2-9-44 and arrangements have been made to follow the same as far as possible and to revise the same at periodical intervals. With these precautions, it is hoped that an even movement of grains according to needs of each area could be achieved.

Shortages.

When Government took over monopoly of purchase and distribution of foodgrains, the problem of shortages of foodgrains during storage and transit became an important problem. Shortages have been found to occur usually in transit or in the godowns and are attributable to causes, such as, attacks by vermin and rodents, driage, shrinkage, pilfering etc. The responsibility for shortages occurring by pilferage in transit rests generally with the Railway Department and the solution of the same presented no inconsiderable difficulty. Preventive measures in this behalf were, however, under taken in consultation with the Traffic Manager, Mysore State Railway and instructions issued to all the Deputy Commissioners and others concerned, as a result of which this evil is found to be steadily declining though it cannot be said to have been altogether eliminated. The following is an extract of the procedure required to be adopted in respect of foodgrains transport. "When delivery is taken of any consignment either at a depot or otherwise and the grain is bagged, it should be measured and a contents slip put in. Whenever it is transported within the district or outside by road, the officer who takes delivery and accompanies the convoy has the right and as far as possible, must always get the bags weighed out, one bag being measured and the rest weighed against it. But once he takes delivery, the responsibility for the contents during transit will rest with him. The officers at the receiving centres should similarly check the consignment and receive the goods after measurement and weighment as above. Once the consignments are acknowledged in the godown, the responsibility for the correctness of the contents will rest with the godown keeper.

If the delivery is made in the same town to another sub or reserve godown or grain shop, the sub godown keeper, godown keeper or shop keeper should test check some bags and weigh out others. Once he acknowledges delivery, the responsibility is his and no shortages will be allowed.

When consignments are to be despatched by train, the depot or godown keeper is responsible for the contents and he should see that no irregularities occur between the godown and the Railway station yard or during the interval between loads. The despatches should generally be in full wagons only. The wagons should be sealed and locked, and dummy bags being kept near the doors of the wagons or at places where tampering in transit is possible.

At the station of delivery, the delivery is to be taken by some responsible person who should inspect the conditions of the wagon and if there is anything suspicious, record the same in the Railway register in the presence of the Railway officials and arrange to get all suspicious and loose bags weighed. The bags when they are received at the godown from the Railway station should again be weighed out.

As stocks in godowns and depots have to remain for considerably long periods before issue, and are liable to shrink by drying and leakage loss after a time, a maximum tolerance of 2 on this account is allowed depending on the circumstance of each case, and excess shortage noticed, recovered from the godown or depot keeper."

IMPORT [illegible].

**Imports of foodgrains:-** The State being deficit in respect of rice to an extent of 40 to 50 thousand tons, and also in wheat, gram, millets and pulses, the Government of India allotted quotas under a centralised plan for the distribution of the available surpluses. Under this scheme of the Government of India, four plans have been formulated, each operative for different periods. They are mentioned below in their order of sequence.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Portland basis plan. | Operative from 1-8-43 to 31-5-1944. |
| 2. The Bombay plan. | 1-11-1943-to-31-10-1944. |
| 3. The Basic plan for wheat. | -Do- |
| 4. The Ad-hoc Plan. | 1-5-1944 to 30-4-1945. |

The enclosed statement shows the quantities allotted to the State under each of these plans and the quantities secured for the period ending June 1944.

The total quantity of each kind of grain imported into the State upto the end of June 1944 in accordance with the above plans is noted below:-

| | Total Import quota. | Total quantity received. |
|---|---|---|
| Rice. | 12,000 | 10,696-1/2 |
| Millets. | 15,000 | 1,471 |

| | Total import quota. | Total quantity received. |
|---|---|---|
| Pulses. | 5,000 | 4,307 |
| Wheat. | 15,300 | 6,880 |
| Wheat products. | 6,160 | 6,289 |
| Gram. | 20,580 | 5,233 |

The following officers were deputed during the period under report to the places noted below in connection with the procurement of quotas of several foodgrains allotted to the State.

| Name of officers. | Place of deputation. | Commodity procured. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Mr.B.M.Abu Baker,M.A, Asst. Commissioner assisted by Mr. S. Pratap Singh, B.A, (Civil Supplies Inspector) | Sind and Punjab. | Rice, Wheat and Gram. |
| 2. Mr.B.T.Kempanna, B.A, LL.B, Senior Asst.Commissioner assisted by Mr.V.Ramachandra Rao, C.S.I. | Hyderabad C.P. and Orissa. | Millets and pulses. |
| 3. Mr.Mir Abdul Rashid, B.A., Civil Supplies Inspector. | Punjab. | Wheat and Wheat products & millets. |
| 4. Messrs. Subramanyan ~~and C.B.Mascarenhas.~~ Civil Supplies Inspectors. | Madras & ~~Marmagoa~~ | Imported wheat and wheat products. |

Pulses had not come under any plan so far. But, the Government of India have after careful consideration, imposed control over the interprovincial movement of dals and pulses on the same lines as in respect of principal foodgrains. Under the basic plan for pulses, Mysore was allotted 5,000 tons Mung (Green gram) from Hyderabad making the plan operative from 1-11-1943 to 31-10-1944, a period co-extensive with that prescribed for the Kharif Plan. This allotment of Mung was in excess of our requirement for a year and no quota of Tur and Urd were made to us though the State was deficit in these commodities. Consequent on the imposition of control, our pulses position became acute owing to a cut in our normal imports. The situation went to a climax when there was practically no stock of Urd (black gram) anywhere in the State and the prices soared very high, as high as Rs.100/- per palla. At this time, when we felt actually an Urd "~~fxim~~ famine", in the State, Government had to depute an officer to Hyderabad to negotiate with the Hyderabad Government in this connection. Mr.B.M.Abu Baker, M.A., Assistant to the Special Officer for food supplies, first went to Hyderabad and was partly successful in getting a quota of Urd for the State. Later, it was felt expedient to depute a senior officer of Government to complete the negotiations with the Hyderabad Government. Mr.K. Srinivasan,B,S Special Officer, Food Supplies was likewise deputed to Hyderabad early in July 1944 and through his efforts we were able to secure a quota of Urd to the extent of 3,160 tons.

Prior to the imposition of control over pulses, the U.P. Government gave us a quota of 2,500 tons of Turdhal, at a time when the State was badly in need of it. But, the U.P. Turdhal was not fancied by the public so well, owing to the

coming in of the local crop and the import of Sardinal of a superior quality subsequently from other sources. Every effort is being made for the disposal of the I.P. dhal now in stock with Government to avoid its deterioration.

Our deficit in respect of rice is considerable. Under the Kharif Plan, the State was allotted a quota of 10,000 tons of rice (or normally 13,000 tons in terms of paddy) from Coorg. Out of this 13,000-1/2 tons of paddy were transported to Mysore, a small portion being diverted to Hassan and the balance of the quota allotted to the rice mill owners there, and for hulling and supplying the resultant rice to Mysore. 111 tons of paddy were received into Mysore in the shape of rice from these mills during the period under report and arrangements have been made to receive the balance early. The bulk of our imports is supplied from Coorg. In view of the long-standing reciprocity between Coorg and Mysore regarding supply of other essential food commodities to Coorg, efforts are being made to secure additional supplies from Coorg through the good offices of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Under the Rabi plan, the State was allotted a quota of 10,000 tons of imported wheat and 10,000 tons of gram from the Punjab. As much as 7,000 tons were received upto 30-6-44 towards the wheat allotment. The procurement of the gram allotment from the Punjab is under contemplation. Owing to our general deficiency in rice on account of limited imports against quotas, wheat is being issued more and more to ease the rice position, though the people are not easily reconcilable to the change. It is satisfactory to note that this commodity is gradually finding larger sales.

Though wheat is not at present included in the Central Procurement scheme of the Government of India and the State is normally self-sufficient in respect of this commodity, we were able to secure about 1,500 tons of wheat from the province of Orissa. Our attempts to secure further supplies from this province have also been successful.

## RATIONING.

Rationing which was already in force in Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields at the commencement of the year was extended to Mysore City on 20-12-1943 and to Mandya on 2-4-1944. At the commencement of rationing in Bangalore City, it was expected that price control and the stocks of foodgrains were enough for the smooth working of the rationing scheme. But at the beginning of the official year, complaints of unlawful activities of a certain section of the foodgrain dealers became very frequent, Government were compelled to supersede the licensed merchants and arrange for the distribution of foodgrains through Government depots and before the end of September 1943, Government sales depots had been opened in Bangalore City, in places of depots owned formerly by merchants. By the end of January 1944, 113 depots, had been opened in Bangalore City only. Although this system of sale of rationed articles through Government depots worked very well, yet it was felt that as things had settled down and the situation was well in hand, the time had arrived for Government to implement their promise to restore the normal

channels of trade and Government accordingly introduced a system of distribution of rationed articles through retailers under proper safeguards and controlled conditions. Side by side, some Government depots were also continued to act as check on shops.

Private retail dealers and Government depots are working now in Bangalore and Mysore cities and it is the intention of Government to reduce the number of Government depots further when more and more suitable merchants become available.

When rationing was first introduced in Bangalore City information relating to population and stocks of foodgrains held by citizens had not been obtained systematically and under proper legal sanctions. As the population of Bangalore City as per ration cards was 4,79,000 including about 40,000 in the belt area around the Municipality, a regular ration census of the population of the City was taken in October 1943. A statutory basis for the ration census and rationing was provided by the issue of the Mysore Ration Census Order (Food) 1943. This re-enumeration of the people of Bangalore City for purposes of rationing resulted in a definite decrease of 89,000 in the figures, excluding the belt area. Fresh ration cards were accordingly issued from December 1943 on the information collected in the ration census and these cards were thereafter assigned to particular depots and shops serving the locality in which the card holders reside. This specific allotment of cards had two advantages, 1) the actual requirements of a locality were easily ascertainable and the other, the card holder was assured of a definite place where he could obtain his supplies from instead of being sent from depot to depot. This new system has been working pretty well and the long queue of persons waiting outside a grain shop for purchase of their requirements has disappeared. A similar census of population in the City of Mysore was taken in Mysore during November 1943 and in Tumkur during January 1944 before rationing was introduced in those towns.

From the experience gained in the early stages of rationing and to minimise the possibility of any portion of the rationed areas running out of stock of foodgrains emergency depots have been started, one in each division of the Cities, where stocks of all controlled commodities are available at all times. These depots also serve as the godowns for the retailers in these areas. A stock, roughly equal to two months' supplies of all the retail depots is sought to be maintained in these depots so that any breakdown in supplies to retail shops will be obviated.

RATION CENSUS IN OTHER URBAN AREAS:- With a view to properly organise the distribution of all controlled food stuffs in all urban areas and as a preliminary to placing the existing rough system of rationing on a statutory basis a regular ration census of population has been taken in all urban areas in the State. For various reasons the figures arrived at appear inflated and Government have therefore ordered that rationing may be introduced in urban areas gradually after a thorough examination of the case of each town.

During the last three months of 1943, the food situation in the State caused considerable anxiety and to ensure that no village or rural house hold suffered for want of adequate supplies, the Deputy Commissioners were instructed to arrange for collecting statistics of various classes of people in all

the rural areas and to see that supplies were distributed on a uniform basis of one pavu of grain per head per day. A rough system of rationing has come into vogue in all villages in pursuance of these instructions.

SCALE OF RATIONS:- The population in rationed areas are classified according as to whether people take a mixed diet or otherwise. They are classified as 'A' and 'B' classifications to 'A' class consist of purely cereals, i.e., rice and wheat, and class 'B' consist of millets, i.e., ragi, jola etc. Under 'A' class, rationing each adult gets one pavu of rice and 1/4 pavu of wheat, and under 'B' class each adult gets 1/2 a pavu of rice and one pavu millets per head per day. Children below 10 are entitled to half this quantity. The scale of rations in rationed areas now in vogue is admittedly inadequate and though very frequent representations have been made to Government to enhance the present scale of rations, it has not been found possible to do so with the limited supplies the State has at its disposal. The rations allowed to the 'A' class were only one pavu of rice till [illegible] 1943., and for a short period of 3 months when there was an acute shortage of rice, 20% of this was cut and substituted by wheat. Since February 1944, the sugar ration allotted to 'A' class ration card holders in rationed cities is increased from 1-1/2 lbs. per head per month to 2-1/4 lbs. per head per month. Jaggery which was originally being issued on ration cards is now being issued without any restriction. Under the harvest scheme, all declared holders, except children below 21 years of age, wherever resident, were allowed to retain half a seer of food grain per person out of their agricultural produce. This concession has, however, been slightly modified in respect of the declared holders resident in rationed areas where they are now allowed their one year's requirements of food grain at the basic scale of rations in force in the rationed area. This modification does not, however, apply to bonafide agriculturists though residing in rationed areas. The Government have further enhanced the scale of rations to labourers employed on Coffee, Tea and Areca nut estates in the State from one pavu to one and half pavu per head per day, with effect from [illegible].

FOOD WARDENS:- Since the out break of the War in 1939, various measures have been adopted by Government from time to time to regulate the supply and distribution of essential food stuffs in the State. Complaints were received that many of the fair price depots and retail dealers did not function satisfactorily and several malpractices were brought to the notice of Government. It was therefore decided to establish Government depots for the retail sale of food grains and other essential commodities in addition to sales through approved co-operative societies.

In order to enlist the help and co-operation of leading non-official and public workers in the smooth and satisfactory working of Government depots leading men in all cities, towns and other rural areas were requested to help in the matter and they were designated as honorary Food Wardens and attached to appropriate depots. One or more food wardens are attached to every Government depot both in the urban and rural areas in the State. Mr. W. H. Kirby, Rationing Adviser to the Government of India giving a broadcast talk on food control and rationing in Mysore said "one of the novel features, if that is the

right phrase, of your rationing scheme in the existance of foodwardens, working in Honorary capacity, who keep a watchful eye over the distribution of foodgrains to the consumers from the Government depots or grain shops." Members of the Central Food Councils are appointed as Honorary Food wardens of all depots in the State and the members of district councils as food wardens of all depots in their respective depots.

The rationing scheme has on the whole, worked very well and Mr.W.H.Kirby, Rationing Adviser to the Government of India, who visited the State in February 1944, has paid a glowing tribute by saying that "the organisation of rationing that has been set up and operating in the State of Mysore is of the first order."

## FOOD COUNCILS.

Almost immediately after the out break of the War, the Central Price Fixation Committee and the District Advisory Committees were constituted to advise the Government and the Deputy Commissioners of districts respectively in fixing prices for the essential foodstuffs, such as, rice, ragi, jola and sugar etc. Subsequently however, in addition to the control over prices several new measures were undertaken, such as, acquisition and distribution of foodstuffs, rationing, management of depots etc. It was then considered desirable that the advice and co-operation of non-officials including representatives of producers, merchants, consumers and other interests should be more actively enlisted in the consideration of the measures to be adopted in the day to day administration of food problems. Government therefore ordered in September 1943 the constitutionof the following food councils.

1. A Central food council at Bangalore.
2. Food Councils for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.
3. District food councils for the districts, and
4. Taluk food councils for each of the taluks in the State.

In addition to the representation on these councils of the representatives of producers, consumers, merchants, etc., members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, were also included with a view to make these councils representative of all interests. These councils have been meeting very frequently not less than once a month and have been very helpful in the day to day food administration of the respective areas.

## SUGAR.

During the year under report, the Mysore Sugar company expected to produce 21,000 to 22,000 tons of sugar against 15,666 tons produced during the previous year. This estimate was given in considerationof the fact that the crushing of sugarcane in the areaaround the factory for the manufacture of jaggery had been prohibited by a notification issued by Government. Moreover, in view of the inter-relation of sugar to jaggery, or "gur", the jaggery control order applicable to the whole State had been passed and it was hoped that these measures would help the sugar factory to produce more sugar during the current season. The company however closed down operations on the 10th June 1944 after having produced a total of only 20,210.5 tons.

last year, it was found possible to allot a quantity of 3,123 tons of sugar for export to Madras Presidency (i.e. the states thereunder and this was supplied to all the noted in the margin.

| | |
|---|---|
| Madras. | 2,220 tons. |
| Travancore. | 175 tons. |
| Cochin. | 75 tons. |
| | 2,470 tons. |

A quantity of 12,543 tons was retained for local consumption. This included a supply of 360 tons to Coorg. This year, the originally noted quantities of sugar were made available to Madras Presidency, i.e. 3,490 tons.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2,250 tons in January 1944. | |
| 1,750 tons in March 1944. | |
| 1,490 tons in April 1944. | |
| | 5,490 tons total. |

A quantity of 11,720 tons was retained for local consumption in the state, i.e. Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and Coorg (360 tons.)

As regards supplies within the state and to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, it may be stated that the allotment to Bangalore City in the previous year had been made on the basis of 1/2 lb. per head per month for the "A" class population, and 1/2 lb. per head per month for the "B" class population. Complaints to supplements of this scale. In the Civil and Military Station, however, the allotment of sugar was based on the basis of 1/2 lb. per head per month. Complaints were numerous in regard to the question of increasing the sugar supply and the Government increased the ration allotted to "A" class population. Therefore with effect from 21st January 1944, the ration allotted to "A" class population in the cities was raised from 1-1/2 lbs. per head per month. The "A" class population in other urban areas got 1-1/2 lbs. per head per month, while the "B" class population continued to get a ration of 3/4 lb. per head per month. In addition, the rural population got a ration of 1/4 lb. per head per month and special quotas for industrial labourers, hotels, institutions, etc., were allotted at the rate of 1/2 lb. per head per month of the urban population in the state. This resulted in an increased consumption of from 11,720 tons to 12,152 tons per annum. The Sugar Controller for India, while, has however objected to this increase on the ground that it would not secure in a more favoured position than other civil areas. While pointing out to the Sugar Controller how the per capita consumption in the state even after this increase is very much below that obtaining in other parts of India, every effort and every possible economy is being made in the consumption of sugar in the State so as to make available as much sugar as possible for other areas.

## JAGGERY.

At the commencement of the year under report, the Jaggery Control Order, 1943, and the order of 15th June 19

prescribing the procedure for movement of jaggery within the State were in force. According to these orders, a system of permits had been devised; permits being issued for movement for trade purposes from one place to another in the same district, or for importing the same into a deficit district from a surplus district upto the quotas sanctioned by the Director of Food Supplies (who is also the jaggery controller). In respect of Bangalore City, the Rationing Officer had been empowered to perform these functions. Movements for bonafide household consumption were similarly controlled by permits issued by the Deputy Commissioners and Amildars. Permits for movements outside the State or to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were being issued only by the jaggery controller. All dealers in jaggery were required to take a license from the licensing authority as per order dated 1-4-1943.

This system of permits and licensing dealers of jaggery referred to in the order of 23rd March 1943 did not however appear to have worked so well, so much so, that in September 1943 direct purchases by permit holders were stopped, and the Deputy Commissioners were requested to obtain the stock and distribute it among the local merchants. In spite of all this, jaggery was getting underground and in order to prevent this and to meet the requirements of their districts, the Deputy Commissioners of Hassan, Bangalore, Kadur, Kolar and Tumkur districts independently issued orders to regulate and control the manufacture of jaggery in their districts. It was felt that if Government were to buy all jaggery there would be considerable risk of loss by shortage, especially if the commodity had to remain in stock for a long period. It was therefore considered best to bring in the wholesale dealer even for acquisition and distribution. For this purpose, the system in vogue in March 1943 was re-introduced but under controlled conditions, and necessary circular instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners in the matter. This was found to function satisfactorily and resulted in jaggery coming within the reach of all.

During the previous year, the deficit in the deficit districts of the State was estimated at 5,34,640 local maunds against which an available surplus of 5,07,600 local maunds was distributed by means of monthly quotas to the several deficit areas. The basis adopted for computing the needs of these areas was taken at 1/2 maund per head per year, of the population which is quite liberal. This season, taking the deficit at the same level as last year, a quantity of 4,42,560 local maunds available as surplus was distributed among the several deficit areas. Although the 3 major producing districts, viz., Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore had made forecasts of their surpluses and action had been taken to distribute this among the deficit areas, the actual production far exceeded their estimates, and the result was that a huge surplus of nearly 4,00,000 local maunds over and above the needs of the State remained over for export outside the State. The Deputy Commissioners of deficit districts were immediately asked to state their entire requirements in jaggery till the next season. They were also asked to make arrangements to get their total requirements of the commodity from the surplus districts, store it in their districts and distribute the same liberally. The Rationing Officer, Bangalore City was asked to arrange for the sale of jaggery to all ration card holders to the extent desired by them for personal consumption without any restrictions regarding quantity. The Civil and Military

station authorities were also requested to allot any quantity required for bonafide domestic consumption and they were assured that any quantity needed over the allotted quota would be made available.

In order to facilitate free movement, District Commissioners were requested to issue wholesale and retail dealers' licenses freely, subject however to the obtaining of permits for transport and the maintenance of accounts. Producers desiring to market their own jaggery themselves were permitted to do so after obtaining the necessary licenses. Permission was also given for any person to carry with him jaggery up to 6 local maunds, without permit. It was expected that these relaxations in the rules would help producers and purchasers to dispose of the existing stocks of jaggery without any difficulty.

The price of jaggery showed an upward trend during the year under report. The prevailing rates which were Rs.3-8-0 and Rs.3-0-0 (first and second quality) during May 1943 rose to Rs.4-0-0 and Rs.3-8-0 respectively in July 1943 and showed signs of a further increase, so much so, that in March 1944 they were raised to Rs.4-8-0 and Rs.4-0-0. These increases were made in consideration of the higher cost of manure, cost of living etc.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the jaggery position as a whole was better during the year under report than during the previous year. What originally appeared to be a deficit turned out to be a surplus, the disposal of which continued to engage the attention of the department.

## KEROSENE.

The Kerosene Control Order, 1942, continued to be in force during the year under report. Inadequacy of supplies was keenly experienced by all sections of the public owing to the heavy cut in the normal imports reducing the supplies to less than 50% of the 1941 figures. The influx of population and the increased industrial needs had also to be met by these reduced supplies and insofar as efforts were made for equitable distribution, the much reduced allotments did not work in adequate

With a view to consider these situations and to ensure the equitable distribution of the oil, more especially in the rural areas, a meeting of the representatives of the oil companies with the Minister for Industries & Supplies in the Chair was convened on the 1st April 1944. The important features of the meeting were:-

1. The assurance by the I.O.C. on behalf of the oil companies to restore the un-official imports that were getting into the State prior to control.

2. Scrutiny of the existing supplies in order to see that the present imports were in the proportion permitted by the Central Government.

3. Placing the distribution of oil in the rural areas on a more equitable basis by doing away with the retailer altogether if necessary as this system of distribution had led to complaints of non-supply, black marketting etc. Necessary action to be taken, was left to give effect to these decisions in consultation with the District Commissioners and the agents of the oil companies.

## UTILISATION OF THE SERVICE OF MILL OWNERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

With a view to revive normal trade and trade channels and thereby utilise the services of rice mill owners and the experience of wholesale dealers, Government in their order No.SD.5993-dated 6th/7th March 1944, constituted committees to consider the applications of rice mill owners and wholesale dealers.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed to consider the applications of rice mill owners met in the month of May '44 and empowered Deputy Commissioners of districts to obtain mutchalikas from the rice mill owners who had applied in time and to make substitution arrangements in respect of the defaulting rice mill owners in anticipation of approval.

On a representation of the leading rice mill owners to afford further concessions in the remuneration offered to them, Government were pleased to order in their letter No.SD. 8067 G.162-43-21 dated 24-5-44 that all bran and husk obtained by milling of the paddy may be handed over to them to compensate for interest charges and insurance charges, etc., and that the deposit amount may be reduced to Rs.500/- from Rs.2,000/- They further ordered that the number of members of the representatives of the mill owners on the committee may be enhanced from three to four.

Inspite of these facilities afforded, the rice mill owners of supply districts, particularly, Shimoga district showed their disinclination to execute the agreements on the ground that great difficulties would be experienced in consigning rice to the interior depots in the consuming districts. The Government took a sympathetic view of the matter and further ordered a modification that the mill owners need delivery rice only at the nearest rail head in the consuming centres.

Government have also since ordered that the last para in the agreement by the rice mill owners may be deleted.

As a further concession, it was ordered that empty gunnies may be supplied by the Deputy Commissioners from their depots or the Central Depot at Bangalore.

On the representation of the rice mill owners of Shimoga district that the rates of Iluvari fixed by Government are high, Government in their order No.SD.1401 C.162-43-71 dated 2-9-44 statedthat the officers attached to the head office and Assistant Superintendent, Department of Industries & Commerce may be deputed to conduct tests of Iluvaries in each of the rice mills of the districts.

Instructions were issued to Deputy Commissioners of districts that if in spite of all this there should be any rice mill owners who do not want to work under the above conditions, no paddy need be given to them and if such milling cannot be otherwise arranged for, the rice mill s may be taken over by Government for the time being to be worked by Government agency with Government paid personnel.

Negotiations have been made with the Bank of Mysore in regard to giving necessary accommodation to such of the rice mill owners and wholesale dealers as need finances on the security of stocks held by them on behalf of Government at favourable rates of interest.

Out of 147 rice mill owners in the State, 130 rice mill owners have so far executed the required agreements.

In respect of wholesale dealers, meetings were held in all the district head quarters to consider the applications received in this behalf and definite zones have been allotted to the selected 58 merchants. Fresh applications in respect of Mandya and Tumkur districts were called for as the applications originally received were not adequate.

## CONTROLLED COMMODITIES.

Restrictions imposed during the previous year, against the exports of potatoes, tamarind, chillies, coriander and cotton seeds continued to be in force during the year 1943-44 also. Restrictions against the export of oil seeds and oils which were withdrawn in Government order No.SD.1245/C.36-43-23 dated 7th/8th September 1943 were re-imposed towards the end of the year under review (vide Government order No.SD.6718/C. 36-43-80 dated 4-4-1944). The prohibition on exports of oil cakes of all kinds which was in force (vide Government order No.SD.10271 dated 6-3-1943) was removed in respect of all oil cakes except Groundnut oil cake (vide Government order No. SD. 1049/C.36-43-2 dated 20-8-1943.)

Further, in October 1943, Butter and Ghee were prohibited from being exported outside the State except under permits issued by the Deputy Commissioners of districts (vide Government order No.SD.C.120/C.34-43-2 dated 5-10-1943.) Similarly, an embargo was placed in Government order Nos.SD.5948/C. 251-43-3 dated 4-3-1944 and SD.4110/C.15-43-2 dated 21-12-1943 against the exports of onions and sweet potatoes respectively outside the State except under permits issued by the Director of Food Supplies.

### Policy adopted to regulate exports of the above commodities.

(a) POTATOES:- The export of potatoes outside the State was prohibited in Government order No.SD.8423-3C dated 8th/11th February 1943. At the commencement of the potato season, a rapid survey of the available quantities of potatoes was made, which revealed that the estimated production for the season would just cover the requirements of the Civil and Military population of the State. It was therefore decided not to allow any export of potatoes by private merchants as was done during the last year. A ceiling rate of Rs.12/- for 100 lbs. was fixed in the beginning of the season and the military were given necessary assistance in purchasing their requirements. The military opened purchase depots at important potato growing centres to enable all the producers and stockists to sell their stocks at the point of production itself. Thus the producer or the stockist while getting a reasonable price for his produce, was able to sell it practically at his doors without allowing the stuff to deteriorate or incurring any transport charges. The ceiling price was subsequently enhanced to Rs.13-8-0 per 100 lbs. This arrangement worked fairly satisfactorily.

(b) TAMARIND:- The export of Tamarind outside the State was prohibited in Government order No.SD.10271 dated 6-3-43. Mysore State is definitely surplus regarding tamarind. It was ascertained that out of the total quantity of tamarind

produced in the State about 20% would be required to meet the demand in the State, while 80% could be exported. So it was ordered that the Deputy Commissioners of surplus districts might entertain applications and allow exports upto 60% of stocks actually held by the merchants.

(c) CORIANDER:- The export of Coriander outside the State was prohibited in Government order No.SD.10271 dated 6-3-1943. Our State is deficit in respect of this commodity. Trade statistics go to show that we have always been importing more than we were exporting. Hence it was decided not to allow exports of this stuff except under very exceptional circumstances, such as, deterioration and damage.

(d) CHILLIES:- The export of chillies in any form outside the State was prohibited in Government order No.SD.10271 dated 6-3-1943. The export of long chillies which were stated to be in demand locally and which were also reported to be getting bad was allowed in a very few cases in the beginning. But later on, it was found that there was great scarcity for this product consequent on the stoppage of imports from the Madras province. The prices naturally went up. In order to bring the situation under control, exports of all varieties long or short, were strictly prohibited. Some of the merchants who applied for permits were told that they would be granted export permits for export of long chillies subject to their importing from outside a like quantity of good and consumable chillies. This condition was imposed with a view to see that adequate stocks of chillies were available for local consumption.

OIL SEEDS:- Generally no oil seeds were allowed for export outside the State since the promulgation of the control order prohibiting exports upto the end of the year under report. But as regards gingelly or till seeds which are also a surplus commodity in the State, some small quantities were allowed for export during June as a temporary expedient, pending detailed examination of the stock position and fixing of export quotas.

OILS:- Generally, no oils were allowed for export outside the State partly because our own local stocks were meagre and also because the adjoining Governments had banned exports as a result of which the usual imports of oils into the State were stopped. Owing to the scarcity and high prices of butter and ghee, it was thought desirable to retain within the State, as large a quantity of edible oils as possible and hence no exports of these oils were permitted.

GROUNDNUT OIL CAKE:- Large quantities of groundnut cake were requisitioned by the Agricultural Department for the "Grow More Food Scheme." The Mysore Sugar company and the local ryots also required considerable quantities. In addition to these local demands, we had also some commitments for supply of this commodity to Coorg. So a regular programme of supply and distribution was drawn up in consultation with the Director of Agriculture and the Coorg Commissioner and supplies arranged. As the production was barely sufficient to meet these demands, no exports were allowed outside the State.

COTTON SEEDS:- Since the date of promulgation of the Government order No.SD.17709-15 dated 13-5-43 prohibiting the export of cotton seeds outside the State, i.e., in May 1943 upto about the month of August 1944, exports of cotton seeds which were not of CO4 variety and which were only of a mixed

variety were allowed according to the suggestion made by the Director of Agriculture. During August 1944, the Director of Agriculture wrote stating that there is not enough stock of cotton seeds in the State and that as this commodity is very much required for cattle feed, exports might bestopped. Accordingly since August 1944 exports of cotton seeds have been stopped.

ONIONS:- This commodity was controlled in March 1944. Towards the end of the official year under review, the stock position was still under examination. As it was ascertained that there was a large surplus in Chitaldrug district and as it was reported by the Deputy Commissioner that stockists would lose considerably, if exports were not allowed, exports upto a maximum quantity of 25,000 maunds were ordered to be permitted.

GENERAL REMARKS:- The general policy underlying the control of the essential commodities like onions, potatoes, chillies, etc., has been to maintain free and un-interrupte movements of these within the State, so as to ensure suppli equitably to all parts of the State while strictly controll exports. In case any particular commodity was found to be in excess of local requirements, exports were allowed after determining the exportable surplus. No price control of these commodities was attempted but endeavours were made to prevent prices soaring up to unduly high levels by regulati exports.

## TRANSPORT.

That the problem of transport of foodgrains was a very important one in the scheme of Food Control and distributio was realised from the beginning and various measures were evolved to meet the increasing difficulties of transport during the year. The non-availability of road transport facilities by bullock carts or lorries in some parts of the State and over the more difficult problem of want of wagons over the railways created a number of difficult problems to be tackled. Widespread ravages of rinderpest during th year resulting in a heavy toll of cattle generally and bullocks in particular added considerably to the difficulti However, with the co-operation of the Revenue, Railways, Agricultural and Industries Departments and the timely allotment of a fair number of Lease/Land lorries to the Department, these difficulties were surmounted in the year to a very great extent and sufficient foodgrains were moved without causing any serious inconvenience to any area or locality, thus ensuring more or less proper and equitable distribution all over the State.

The Department received an allotment of 50 lorries dur the year of which 38 were put on the road while the remaini 12 were under various stages of body building and gas plant construction. This number, though inadequate to cope with the transport problem in its entirety went a long way to release the pressure on the commandeered lorries, the scheme for which was sanctioned by the Government and under which all the available private lorries were impressed for service. In view of the difficulty for obtaining spare pa for replacement and the rapid wearing out of the commandeer lorries by continuous use at high pressure, it has been fou necessary to release most of the commandeered lorries as th

began frequently to go under repairs and the need for more Lease/Lend lorries is urgent.

To solve the question of cart transport in view of the decreasing number of carts and the difficulty of obtaining spares for replacement etc., Government sanctioned a scheme of manufacture of a thousand bullock carts to be distributed to bonafide persons engaged in the transport of foodgrains at cost price, and 2,500 sets of spare parts were manufactured and made available to the public at cost price, so as to maintain the transport resources of the State at a high level.

Wherever possible assistance was rendered by the military and convoys of their lorries were also employed to supplement the transport operations of the Food Department. The Railway Department inspite of the paucity of wagons and rolling stock provided necessary transport without any undue delays and have helped to move the bulk of the stocks to deficit districts.

## FUEL SUPPLIES.

During last year, difficulty was being felt for fuel and charcoal in Bangalore City and a number of Government depots were opened in different parts of the City to act as check depots and help to keep down the prices charged by private vendors. The situation, however, worsened since the beginning of January 1944 and fuel and charcoal prices went up abnormally high, as soon as the stocks in Government depots were sold out. These check depots did not therefore serve the purpose for which they were intended in regulating the prices in the market as there was no continuous supply in the market. The price rose even higher figures during the latter part of the year, there was great difficulty in obtaining the requirements of fuel and charcoal at reasonable prices. After a careful examination of all aspects of the case, Government were pleased to order in their proceedings No.SD.8434 dated 9th June 1944 that vending of fuel and charcoal in Bangalore City, Bangalore North and South Taluks should be on licenses issued by the Rationing Officer, Bangalore City and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District for the purpose, and in accordance with the prices fixed by Government in this notification. To maintain steady supplies and to really make the price control effective, the district forest officer, Bangalore District, was appointed Special Officer for procurement of fuel and charcoal to the City.

The procurements arranged by the Forest Department however were not satisfactory. The fuel and charcoal merchants who first promised to co-operate with Government in the working of the control measures did not however keep to their promise in spite of concessions granted to them, and Government had therefore to undertake the entire responsibility for supply and distribution of fuel and charcoal to all the citizens in Bangalore City. During the early part of this transition period, however, great inconveniences and hardships were experienced by the people of the City as supplies did not keep pace with the demand and the stocks with merchants went underground. By the unceasing efforts of the Special Officer, for fuel and the staff who were placed on special duty exclusively for this purpose, and the co-operation of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works who spared 2,000 tons of fuel from Bhadravathi and 10,000 bags of charcoal from the Ferro-Alloys, Mysore, and with the facilities provided for transport by Mysore and M. & S.M. Railways, the situation was brought

under control quickly. The Bangalore City Municipal Council also selved and opened sales depots in the several divisions of the City and at the cremation grounds.

Over 200 retail dealers, 11 municipal depots and 22 Government depots are now looking after the distribution arrangements of these articles in addition to many co-operative societies. The Department is now taking action to build adequate reserve of fuel and charcoal so that the scarcity last experienced may not recur.

MYSORE City:- Mysore City also was experiencing difficu in obtaining the required supplies of fuel and charcoal from the year 1942. The prices of these articles which were steadily mounting upwards reached Rs.30/- per ton during April 1944, from Rs.8/- on the eve of the War.

The City Municipal Council at its meeting held on 23rd December 1943 resolved that Government may be requested to control the price of fuel and charcoal and to open Government depots or arrange for sale through licensed vendors.

For several reasons, sufficient quantities of fuel and charcoal were not coming into the City and the prices of fuel and charcoal became so high that fuel began to sell at one to one and half maunds per rupee and charcoal at Rs.1/- for a bag. The supplies also were very scarce and this was found to be due to lack of transport facilities for bringing these articles from the forests. Lorries were therefore lent for this purpose from the Road Department.

Due to the adoption of the above measures by the Municipality with the assistance rendered by this department, a number of fair price depots for sale of these articles to the citizens were opened by the merchants entrusted with procurement work, and fuel and charcoal were available in required quantities to all at reasonable rates at the close of the year.

OTHER PLACES:- The towns like K.G.F., Kolar and Chickmagalur also experienced difficulty in getting their ~~xxxxxxxx~~ requirements of fuel and charcoal ~~xxx~~ for some time during the year. Measures to remedy the inconveniences were adopted by the respective Deputy Commissioners. The main reason for the scarcity of these was due to transport problem which was worsened by the disappearance of a large number of cattle owing to rinderpest. The situation is well under control in all these places.

## STANDARD CLOTH.

The normal requirements of cotton cloth for the civilian population in Mysore are to an extent of 115 million yards. The output of cloth from the mills in Mysore State is about 45 million yards only. And the approximate output of cloth from the Cottage and handloom industry is about 26 million yards. As a result, the State has been importing about 44 million yards from the outside, in normal times. Owing to the huge off-take of cloth by the Defence Department of Government of India for the purposes of War, and due to hoardi and speculation by some merchants in cotton goods, the Government of India set up a Textile Control Board for all India including States, with the Textile Commissioner at the head, and drew up a scheme, concentrating on two important

issues, that of regulating the quantities and price of cloth manufactured by the mills all over India, and also supplying yarn to handloom weavers at fixed prices regulating the quality. They also made all the mills fall in line with the scheme of the manufacture of Standard cloth. One third of the normal requirements of the civilian population of cloth was to be turned out by these mills as standard cloth. They established Advisory Committees in each province or State for the working of the scheme successfully.

In January 1943, the Government of India sent details of this scheme to this Government as they did to other administrations and at their request, Government of Mysore co-operated with the scheme and fell in line with the general principles of manufacture and distribution of standard cloth. On the same line as in the Government of India, an Advisory Committee was constituted for the State in Government order No.SD.1163-74/A.100-43-2 dated the 24th August 1943, for drawing up and implementing the scheme with the Director of Food Supplies as its Chairman, and Mr.B.K.Murthy, Principal, Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore as the Secretary, and other official and non-officials. Mr.Murthy as the Secretary, assisted the Director of Food Supplies in the administration of the standard cloth scheme including the placing of indents, receiving of supplies, and arranging for their distribution. Necessary staff, ministerial and executive, was sanctioned for the working of the scheme in October 1943. As the work increased additional staff was also sanctioned.

Owing to the small profit of 3 per cent that is allowed as against 20 per cent with regard to other civilian goods, few merchants came forward to undertake retail sale of standard cloth. Distribution was made at grain depots of the food department all over the State, and through co-operative institutions. But after a time, when the sales became brisk and the cloth sold well many merchants came forward to take up the sales. There are now 413 depots all over the State selling the cloth. Generally there are at least one in each taluk, and one or more in each district headquarters.

The total expenditure connected with the working of the scheme is estimated to be over 3 lakhs of rupees, and the total value of cloth expected to be sold in a year is about Rs.175 lakhs. According to the scheme, the Government of Mysore is entitled to recover only 1-1/2 per cent towards distribution expenses on goods sold through un-official agencies, and 4-1/2 per cent on the goods sold through Government agency. 3 per cent is given to the retailers as commission out of the total 6-1/4 per cent commission charged on the whole; the balance of 1-3/4 per cent is payable to the Government of India.

From the commencement of the operation of the scheme in Mysore till June 1944, 67,16,677 of yards of cloth were received and 41,13,508 yards sold. There is a good demand for this cloth as there is both variety as well as cheapness. Sarees however were not so popular for various reasons and arrangements had to be made to manufacture standard sarees at Sri Krishnarajendra mills with the warp, or the weft or both coloured. These sold very well. Special arrangements are in train to provide dyed and printed cloth, shirtings and sarees out of the standard cloth. The Secretary toured in different parts of the State and inspected the depots

and godowns, and [illegible] on deputation to Bombay and Madras in connection with the textile mart.

The steady [illegible] of cottonpiece goods and standard cloth of various specifications solved the difficulty that existed at first, viz., hoarding, black [illegible] and all signs of a well symbolled market. These artificial scarcities have been reduced to [illegible] extent and the object of the scheme has been more than achieved. It has brought cheap and durable cloth within the reach of the poor and the middle class. It has helped to pull down prices of other textile goods in the market also, and steadied the prices all round.

[illegible]

Statement No. 1.

(from 1-7-1943 to 31-12-1943)

Supplies from the several districts during the period 1-7-43 to 31st December.1943.

| Name of Districts. | Rice. | | Ragi. | | Jola. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quota. | Supplies. | Quota. | Supplies. | Quota. | Supplies. |
| 1. Bangalore. | - | - | 8,000 | 7,775 | - | - |
| 2. Kolar. | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Tumkur. | - | - | - | - | - | 250 |
| 4. Mysore. | 97,800 | 57,722 | 11,200 | 3,080 | 7,750 | 4,308 |
| 5. Mandya. | 61,200 | 24,073 | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Chitaldrug. | - | - | 10,833 | 11,120 | 18,380 | 8,436 |
| 7. Hassan. | 38,000 | 24,519 | 45,850 | 37,430 | - | - |
| 8. Kadur. | 1,61,000 | 11,980 | 3,000 | 1,373 | 4,510 | 2,428 |
| 9. Shimoga. | 1,04,200 | 1,08,224 | 35,030 | 20,875 | 16,400 | 15,787 |
| Total. | 4,62,200 | 2,26,518 | 1,13,913 | 81,653 | 47,040 | 31,209 |

Statement No.2
(from 1-1-1944 to 30-6-1944)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Bangalore. | - | - | 79,000 | 74,391 | - | - |
| 2. Kolar. | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Tumkur. | 3,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 | 7,982 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 4. Mysore. | 1,50,577 | 1,44,610 | 1,500 | 8,301 | 10,500 | 3,346 |
| 5. Mandya. | 99,375 | 74,027 | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Chitaldrug. | - | - | 12,000 | 18,017 | 23,000 | 9,599 |
| 7. Hassan. | 27,000 | 22,994 | - | 1,437 | - | - |
| 8. Kadur. | 13,050 | 2,953 | 3,000 | 1,520 | 4,000 | 1,805 |
| 9. Shimoga. | 1,04,700 | 1,00,956 | 8,200 | 3,587 | 22,300 | 17,537 |
| Total. | 3,97,702 | 3,48,540 | 1,15,700 | 1,15,235 | 60,800 | 33,287 |

For Director of Food Supplies.

BSG.6

I. Plan - Revised Basic Plan (figures in tons)

| Commodity. | Total Import Quota. | Source. | Quota Allotted. | Receipts. | Balance Outstanding. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 1,000 | Sind. | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | |
| Millets. | 7,000 | Hyderabad. | 5,000 | 390 | 4,610 | Not supplied for want of stocks. |
| | | C.P. & Berar. | 1,000 | 403 | 597 | Balance rejected owing to bad quality |
| | | Patiala | 1,000 | 640 | 360 | Balance refused (S.D.No.4783-C.173-43 dated 19/1/44). |
| Wheat. | 5,300 | Punjab | 2,000 | 1,880 | 120 | Out of the balance, 60 tons have alr been secured. |
| | | Bharatpur. | 1,300 | ... | 1,300 | Allotment cancelled (S.D.7712/C. 248-43 dated 15-5-1944. |
| | | Australia. | 2,000 | 2,000 | ... | (As per amended revised Basic plan i mated by Government in their No.SD.6382 & 177-43-A. |
| Wheat & Wheat products. | 6,160 | Sind. | 4,000 | 4,135 | 135 (excess) | |
| | | Punjab | 2,160 | 2,154 | 6 | A quantity of 160 tons from this allo was meant for supply to Coorg and si has been made accordingly. |
| Gram. | 10,580 | Sind. | 4,080 | 2,080 | 2,000 ** | ** Balance refused as sufficient stoc were available. (80 tons of the allo were meant for supply to Coorg and have been supplied accordingly). |
| | | Bharatpur. | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | |
| | | Punjab | 1,000 | 998 | 2 | |
| | | Bhavalpur | 2,500 | 1,155 | 1,345 | Out of the balance 1337 1/2 tons have been secured. |
| | | Kotah | 2,000 | ... | 2,000 | Allotment refused. |

ks/6.

Director of Food Supplies.

II Plan - Khariff Plan - (figures in tons)

| Commodity | Total Import Quota. | Source. | Quota Allotted. | Receipts. | Balance outstanding. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice. | 11,000 | Coorg | 10,000 | 8,698 | 1,302 | Out of the balance, 260 tons of rice have been obtained from Coorg Rice Mills. |
| | | Sind. | 1,000 | 998½ | 1 1/2 | |
| Millets. | 8,000 | Sind | 2,000 | --- | 2,000 | Allotment Cancelled(S.D.No.7712/C.248-43 dated 15-5-1944) |
| | | Punjab | 1,000 | 38 | 962 | Out of balance, 146 1/3 tons have already been received. |
| III Basic Plan for pulses. | | C.P½ & Berar | 5,000 | -- | 5,000 | Under correspondence. |
| Pulses. | 5,000 | Hyderabad. | 5,000 | 4.307 | 693 | Out of the balance, 645 tons have already been received. |
| IV PLAN - Rabi Plan (in tons) | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 10,000 | Imported. (Madras) | 10,000 | 3,000 | 7,000 | 2,000 tons of wholewheat and 4,000 tons of imported wheat flour have since been received. The question of counting 3,000 tons of flour out of the 4,000 tons supplied as an additional supply is under correspondence. |
| Gram. | 10,000 | Punjab. | 10,000 | -- | 10,000 | Procurement of this quota is now in correspondence |

bks./5.

for Director of Food Supplies.

# I. DIRECTOR OF FOOD SUPPLIES

## II. Special Officer.

- A. Transport. — Mr. B.M. Abu Baker.
- B. Purchases. — Mr.P.N. Krishnaswamy.
- C. Sales. — Mr. B. Beerappa.
- D. Office Assistant — Mr.V.Venkatachar.
- E. Frontier Patrol Ac. — Mr.M.V.V. Naik
  - Asst. Supt. Mr.A.S. Ramanna.

## III
Office Assistant for Standard Cloth etc Sugar, Kerosene & other Commodities other than foodgrains.

Mr.H.N.Palleg

## IV.
Office Assistant for foodgrains inter-district movement quotas, foreign procurement etc.,

Mr.Syed Abdul Rahman.

## V.

### A.
Rationing Officer.
(Mr. A.N. Annataramaiya)

Assistants Rationing Officers.

- (a) Mr.M.O. Rahmankhan (South Circle.)
- (b) Mr.A.H. Gopla Rao (Central Circle).
- (c) Mr.V.C. Munideviah (North Circle)

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Food Inspectors in charge of Divisions.

Assistant Food Inspectors.

### B.
Assistant Director of Food Supplies (Depots Section)
Mr. T. Rangamalliah,.

Special Amildar under Assistant Director
Mr. T. K. Kunman.

Transport Supervisor.

## VI
Auditor & Accounting Officer.
(Mr. Y. Subrahmanyam)

- Assistant Comptroller (Mr. M.S. Ramachandran)
- Assistant Comptroller (Mr.D.J. Raj).

## VII
Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Food Assistants.

Amildars in charge of Taluks.

Special Sheristedars.

Special Revenue Inspectors.

- Sales Depots (Manager)
- Purchase Depots (Manager)

## VIII
Chief Rationing Officer, Mysore City.
Mr.Ramachandra Rao Bhombore.

Ration Officer.
(Mr.T.Venkatasiva Reddy)

Assistant Rationing Officers.

- A. Mr. Mallaraj Urs.
- B. Mr.S.N. Subramanyam.

Food Inspectors.

Assistant Food Inspectors.

## IX.
Secretary, Standard Cloth Committee (Mr.B.K. Murthy).

1

## X.
Special Officer, Fuel Supplies. (Mr. C.I. Machia)

## XI.
Transport Officer

Mr.C.K. Srinivasa Murthy.

Office of the Director of Food Supplies
in Mysore,
Bangalore, Dated the 10th Novr. 1944.

## Administration Report of local procurement operations of foodgrains during the year 1943-44.

-:o:-

The most important aspect of food administration is the procurement of surplus of grains locally available with a view to make them available in deficit areas and arrange for an equitable distribution of the grains so acquired. Distribution can only be satisfactory when there is an efficient policy of procurement.

2. Since the outbreak of the War in 1939, the Government took from time to time various measures to regulate the supply and distribution of essential foodstuffs in the State. The measures taken from time to time for the purchase, transport and disposal of controlled foodgrains did not, however, bring about the desired results. Before the control measures were introduced and made effective, considerable quantities of the grains grown locally were taken away across our borders. The measures introduced to combat smuggling across our borders were not also very effective. Added to these, the position began to show possible signs of further deterioration when imports from the Madras Presidency ceased by the bringing into operation of the Government of India Basic plan. Besides, the Ragi crop of the year 1942-43 also partially failed, the out-turn being 5/6ths of the normal, and very little ragi appeared in the market although there was reason to suspect that it was being sold clandestinely in some places exhorbitant prices. The Deputy Commissioners of surplus districts were finding it difficult to purchase the quota asked of them while the deficit areas were receiving steadily decreasing supplies. Public opinion both in the press and on the floor of the Representative Assembly and in the Legislative Council veered round to strong action by Government who were urged to take anti-hoarding measures, acquire surplus stocks and arrange for equitable distribution through Government agency as far as possible. It was in these circumstances that Government were compelled to adopt more positive and strong measures for the acquisition of stocks of essential foodgrains and these measures were embodied in the order dated 9th August 1943 issued under the Defence of India Rules, which was intended to be a "three-pronged-drive to bring hoards and surplus stocks into the physical possession of Government."

3. The main features of the scheme were :-

(1) All persons in possession, in whatever right or capacity of the articles of food in excess of the quantities specified in the margin were called upon to declare such stocks in their possession in the form prescribed on or before 30th August 1943,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy | .. | 14 | pallas |
| or Rice | .. | 7 | " |
| Ragi | .. | 10 | " |
| Jola | .. | 10 | " |

(2) No person who had in his possession or under his control in any place within Mysore on the 9th August 1943, articles of food in excess of the quantities referred to above could sell purchase or otherwise dispose of, or remove, cause or permit to be removed from such place, such excess quantities of the said articles of food for a period of 90 days from the said date. This was extended ny another 30 days later.

(3) Articles of food in excess of the quantities stated were to be sold and delivered to Government by the holder thereof at places specified in the schedule issued in the notification. Government undertook to buy the foodgrains so offered for ready cash at specially enhanced rates specified in Schedule 3 of the

of the said notification, provided that information relating to the articles of food to be sought to be sold were previously furnished as required by order (2) of the Notification, when articles were not to be declared or delivered, Government was to take over such grains forcibly, paying them lower rates and to prosecute such hoarders.

4. The provisions of this order were, however, not made applicable to sales, purchases, or movement of articles of food, (1) by or on behalf of Government or any Co-operative Society or authorised agents in this behalf, (2) by or on behalf of Government under a scheme of rationing, in Bombay city, K.G.F., and such other areas in which rationing of articles of food had been or might be introduced during the period of 10 days from the date of the Notification, (3) by any person, such transaction or movement not exceeding 5 seers in any one instance.

5. According to this order, the persons who had given declarations on their own benefit of enhanced prices offered for a specified term instead of exposing themselves to the risk of the stocks being compulsorily acquired by Government at lower prices and making themselves liable for severe penalties under the law. By making payments of these prices, the cultivators, stockists and even hoarders stood not only financially, but also helped Government. Many people less fortunately placed than themselves. Government also made arrangements simultaneously for an equitable distribution of foodgrains so acquired all over the State in rural as well as urban areas.

6. Persons found guilty of withholding from sale stocks held unauthorisedly or attempting to circumvent the provisions of the Government Notification were handsomely rewarded. The names of these persons were not disclosed.

7. Under this scheme, 5,773 tons of grains (5,583 tons paddy) came into the Government possession. This helped Government to tide over the situation, but as readily foreseen, it fell short of the target which was in the months of December last and January last. Meanwhile, arrangements were in train for the collection and taking over of all the marketable surplus of the next harvest which would otherwise go underground or get into the black market.

Harvest Acquisition Order:-

8. In view of our previous experience and the difficulties felt in procuring foodgrains that had been stored or had gone underground, it was considered that further steps should be taken to see that no portion of the surplus of the harvest of the year 1943-44 became invisible or got into hoards or black-market. It was therefore proposed to take into the possession of Government all that part of the harvest which normally would be marketted or hoarded, leaving with the cultivator sufficient grain to meet the reasonable needs of himself, his family and dependents, including tenants and labourers, calculating their requirements at an average of half a seer of food grains per capita per day, except in the case of infants under one year of age, and making provision also for the cultivators' seed and other special requirements. This measure was embodied in Government order no. D.3655-83/C.151-43-1 dated 3rd December 1943. In arriving at the allowances to be made as above, the Officers concerned were instructed to deal sympathetically with each case in order to avoid inconvenience to numerous small holders. This order which is popularly called the Harvest acquisition order of 3rd December 1943 did not apply to marginal holders or cultivators of sub-economic holdings, but was made applicable only to holders, cultivators or lessees of not less than 6 acres of dry land or 2 acres of wet land fed by

fed by tanks, wells or rain, or two acres of channel-fed lands. Such holders were termed "Declared holders."

9. These declared holders whether they were growers or cultivators, lessees or tenants or otherwise, were prohibited from disposing of their harvest or any portion thereof in any manner whatsoever without the permission of the officers authorised in this behalf. Such officers as were empowered to determine after due enquiries in respect of each case, the quantity of grain that should be allowed to be retained by the declared holders. The surplus over the quantity that was allowed was held at the disposal of Government. Declared as well as non-declared holders were prohibited from selling any portion of their harvest other than to Government or person or body authorised by Government. In other words, Government, according to this order, became the sole purchasers of foodgrains in the State and transactions in foodgrains except with Government or with persons or bodies authorised by Government were prohibited and such transactions contrary to this order were declared null and void.

10. As in the case of purchase of foodgrains under the procurement scheme of 9-8-1944, the several purchase depots established under that order were continued. The Deputy Commissioners were given discretion to open as many additional purchase depots as were found necessary. The rates to be paid for foodgrains in important district headquarter towns were notified in schedule 14 of Government notification of 3rd December 1943. These rates were for the delivery of foodgrains at the large number of purchase depots opened by Government at convenient centres and duly notified. In cases where the foodgrains were to be delivered at the village itself, a deduction of eight annas per palla of any foodgrain was made to cover the average transport charges from such village to the purchase depot; deductions were also to be made for impurities, admixture, etc., while over-measurements for shrinkage and illegal trade practices were all put a stop to. Where the grain was left with the declared holders or others for being called up later, an allowance of two annas per palla of grain for each complete month was paid to such person, to cover storage and other charges. To accommodate foodgrains taken delivery of either in whole or in instalments, sufficient number of depots were ordered to be opened wherever necessary. The depot opened in connection with the procurement scheme of 9th August 1943 were continued and the Deputy Commissioners were given discretion to open more depots, if found necessary. Instructions were also issued to the Deputy Commissioners and local officers to see that grains were removed from any village only after keeping as much as was necessary to meet the needs of that village for one whole year and the surplus, if any, in any village was ordered to be made available to the nearest deficit village. So also in the case of each hobli and taluk. It was only after making allowances for all these local needs that the net surplus was ordered to be sent to the taluk depot and the net surplus of each taluk after satisfying the needs of the deficit taluk being sent to the district depot.

11. With a view to implement the provisions of the August scheme Government placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners, funds to an extent of nearly 150 lakhs of rupees to facilitate purchases of declared surpluses with the growers and stockists etc. An establishment of a special Sheristedar on Rs.80/- plus conveyance allowance of Rs.20/- for each taluk and a special Revenue Inspector on Rs.50/- plus Rs.10/- for each hobli was sanctioned. Special Revenue Inspectors were also appointed for the cities, District headquarters areas and urban areas, to collect the declared surpluses in those areas, the number allotted to each area being in proportion to the population. Two purchase or receiving depots were sanctioned for each taluk and three for district headquarters. Each of these depots was given the marginally noted staff and each purchase officer was given two measurers, two bag stitchers and four coolies. At-

---

1 Depot Clerk on Rs. 40/-
2 Peons on Rs.10/- each.
3 Measurers on Rs.20/- each
2 bag stitchers on Rs.10/-each
4 coolies on 8 annas per day.

atleast one sale depot was opened in each taluk headquarters and in the case of populous taluks, the number was increased according to the need felt by the Deputy Collector.

12. Special police staff was appointed and posts for frontier patrol were particularly at important positions to prevent smuggling of foodgrains. Generally, there was one picket of 4 men and 1 Duffadar for every ten miles. There were in all 127 duffadars and 635 constables on frontier patrol work (vide statement enclosed.)

Progress of acquisition under the two schemes.

Under the procurement scheme of 9-8-1943, the following quantities of foodgrains valued 70 lakhs were purchased (vide statement enclosed), which but for the scheme would have disappeared underground.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy | ... | 2,11,000 tons. | This stock was no very large in relation to the needs of the population of the State, but the gaining of this quantity under the then prevailing circumstances was a matter of great satisfaction. This gain was due not merely to the result of legal sanctions, which the Government were determined to enforce, but also of the offer of high prices and of the anticipation of a fairly good harvest in the succeeding year. Attention may be drawn to the fact that the special officers who carried out the details of the scheme had to undertake an intensive tour of the districts before the inauguration of the scheme with a view to educate the local officers and also to enable them to educate the public themselves. Every possible step was taken to ensure that the scheme was worked to its fullest extent and that it succeeded in the ultimate object of securing all surplus grains to bring about an equitable distribution of the grains in all parts of the State. Leaflets, press communiques, were got printed in English, Kannada and Urdu and distributed to the public throughout the State. Public meetings were also held in different parts of the State before launching the scheme, to explain to the public the salient features of the proposed scheme. Action was also taken to give wide publicity through the press and broadcast talks were arranged for through Akashavani. Even after the launching of the scheme, wide publicity was given during the seven days from 9th August 1943. |
| Ragi | ... | 10,467 " | |
| Jola | ... | 2,00,072 " | |
| Jola | ... | 6,326 " | |

The Mysore Grains (Harvest) Acquisition Order 1943.

Under the scheme, the total number of declarations received was 2,42,288 as against 3,38,000 expected. The quantity of foodgrains declared as surplus by holders and the purchases upto the end of 30th June 1944, are noted below:-

| Kind of grain. | Declared surplus. | Acquisition made. |
|---|---|---|
| Paddy. | 19,00,588 (in pallas) | 12,44,425 |
| Ragi. | 9,36,602 | 4,43,400 |
| Jola. | 2,16,776 | 72,252 |
| Wheat. | 2,074 | 4,044 |
| Other millets. | 66,314 | 11,089 |
| | (vide statement enclosed) | 7,74,1 |

It will be seen from the above that the acquisition of paddy, ragi, jola and other millets upto the end of June 1944, was 63, 47, 33, 194 and 16 per cent respectively of the declared surplus.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the staff that was entertained for the collection of the surplus under the 9th August 1943 scheme was continued to attend to the acquisition of the declared surplus under the Harvest scheme also. This was inspite of the appointment of Special Acquisition Officers for taluks where heavy surpluses had to be collected. The acquisitions upto the end of June 1944 were however not being satisfactory,

satisfactory, the progress was being periodically reviewed at meetings of Deputy Commissioners. Inspections by the Officers of the Food and the Revenue Departments, stock taking of work done periodically, guidance by issue of circulars and instructions, were the constant activities of the Departmental Officers.

Distribution of grains in rural areas.

Simultaneously with the acquisition of foodgrains, the question of distribution of grains in urban as also in rural areas engaged the attention of the Department. In accordance with the instructions issued by Government in their order no. SD.C.82-90 dated 5/6th October 1944, a census of each village was taken in prescribed forms and arrangements made for supply of foodgrains to persons in the following order:-

1. The landless, the labouring classes and the destitutes,
2. Persons who had some lands but the production of which was insufficient for them for all the 12 months.

This system of a rough and ready rationing was brought into effect immediately after the Govt. Order was passed, particularly in deficit areas to ensure that no hardship was caused to the villagers.

Transport.- The question of transport of foodgrains both within the district as well as from supply districts to deficit districts presented a serious problem owing to lack of an adequate number of bullock carts and lorries and want of a sufficient supply of wagons at a given time and place.

As regards supply of waggons, the Deputy Commissioners of supply districts planned movements from their districts over the railway every month and a programme regarding the number of waggons required from each railway station, keeping in view the quota of foodgrains to be supplied by that district was drawn up regularly by each Deputy Commissioner. This was put into execution in collaboration with the railway and the Central Office as far as was practicable.

To facilitate quick transport of foodgrains over the road and to supplement the lorries sanctioned to the Department under the lease-lend scheme which were very meagre in the early states, private lorries were also commandeered whenever necessary and the hire of such lorries was governed by the conditions laid down in G.O. no. SD.1562-73/C.62-43-2 dated 8th September 1943 and SD.898-908/C.62-43-23 dated 8/11th August 1944. The scheme enunciated in the said Govt. orders provided a fixed daily rate of hire of Rs.12-8-0 to the owner of the lorry commandeered, the running cost, pay of drivers and conductors, cost of petrol, etc., being borne by Government. This scheme has not been attended to with much success owing to the unwillingness of the owners to render whole-hearted help. The Department however owns 70 lorries now, and as the number increases, the commandeered lorries may have to be released.

To implement the above methods of transport and to revive the use of bullock carts, Government sanctioned a scheme in their order no.6239-52-1/I & C.436-43-2 dated 28th March 1944 by which the manufacture of carts was undertaken by the department of Industries and Commerce on the indents placed by the Deputy Commissioners of districts and they were made available at a subsidised cost of Rs.200/- each to bonafide persons engaged in food transport work. The cost was recoverable in easy instalments as each cart owner earned his income in food transport work. In addition to the above, 2500 sets of spares for carts were also manufactured and made available to the public through the Agricultural depots in several parts of the State.

Rice mill zoning.

With a view to evenly distribut[illegible] among the rice mills in the State, the question of zoning the areas of each mill according to its hulling capacity, its nearness to the district and its godown accommodation was taken up in December 1943. This subject was also discussed at the meeting of leading rice mill owners held in the Daly Memorial Hall on 6th December 1943 when it was resolved that the system of zoning would be very helpful and may be adopted. [illegible] the Deputy Commissioners of districts sent proposals in respect of zoning the mills. The proposals were considered in detail at the meeting of deputy commissioners and their food assistants held on the 5th March 1944. The capacity of each mill together with their godown accommodation, production and surplus of paddy available in the taluks in which the mills are situated, were examined and the areas to be allotted to each mill were also arrived. The final allocation of paddy areas were allotted in turn by the deputy commissioners of districts to the several mills in the districts and it may be said in general that this system of zoning worked satisfactorily during the year under report.

Itineration by Special Officer [illegible] his assistants.

Details regarding the number of days toured by the Special Officer and his assistants during the year 1943-44 were as follows:-

| | | No. of days. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. [illegible] Special Officer. | 63 |
| 2. | " [illegible] Asst. to Special Officer. | 40 |
| 3. | " [illegible] | 12 |
| 4. | " [illegible] | 13 |
| 5. | " [illegible] | 91 |
| 6. | " [illegible] | 3 |
| 7. | " [illegible] | 13 |
| 8. | " [illegible] | 43 |
| 9. | " [illegible] | 47 |
| 10. | " [illegible] | 12 |

Utilisation of wholesale dealers, rice mill owners and retailers.

Even though the system of transport of foodgrains from district to district and distribution of foodgrains through Govt. agencies was working satisfactorily, the question of utilising the services of rice mill owners and wholesale dealers was taken up during the year with the main intention of restoring normal trade and trade channels under strictly controlled conditions. With this end in view, Government in their order No. [illegible].353 dated 7th March 1944 sanctioned a scheme regulating the terms under which the services of wholesale dealers and rice mill owners can be utilised. Details regarding the conditions of the scheme, the number of merchants who entered into the scheme have been dealt with in detail separately. Government considered the desirability of bringing in retailers in the process of distribution of foodgrains within the urban areas and as a first step towards it, they introduced a system of distribution of rationed articles through retail merchants in Bangalore and Mysore cities under proper and controlled conditions. Side by side, Government depots were also continued in these areas to act as check shops. The work of distribution through licensed merchants has been found to be satisfactory.

Financial help to wholesalers and rice mill owners.

With a view to afford financial accommodation to such of those rice mill owners and wholesale dealers who entered into agreement with Government in accordance with the scheme referred to above negotiations were set up with the Bank of Mysore as to the manner in which loans may be granted on the security of food

food grains handed over to the rice mill owners and wholesale dealers. After discussion with the Mysore Bank management, the details have been worked out regarding procedure, lien of Government and bank on the goods, insurance, payment of interest and other matters. The wholesalers and rice mill owners will be able to obtain loans on easy rates of interest from the Bank while the bank would regain a large part of its business which had been lost to them when Government took over the entire business of all transactions in foodgrains.

Director of Food Supplies

DV.6.

Detection of food offences.

In order to keep track of information about smuggling, pilferring, blackmarketting and other mal-practices about the controlled foodgrains and other articles, a headquarter staff of one Asst. Superintendent of Police, two Inspectors, six sub inspectors and 2 duffedars and 10 constables was sanctioned in G.O. no.P. 1871-73/Pol.19-43-1 dated 11-9-1943 and P.5184-86/Pol.19-43-7 dated 17-2-1944 respectively. The services of the staff was also engaged for collecting information and verification of information received from various parts of the state. Allegations of some importance or information of a serious nature were referred to this staff for purposes of verification and following up. Upto the end of June 1944, 76 petitions conthining allegations against officials or working of the depots were enquired into. Of these, 42 were referred to the Deputy Commissioners for local enquiries and one was enquired into by the Special Officer, 17 by the Asst. Director of Civil Supplies, in charge of Police work, Mr. N. Puttarangaswami, and 15 by the Asst. Superintendent of Police, Mr. A.S. Ramanna and the police staff attached to this office. Besides the above, five reports containing allegations against Amildars were received, of which 4 were enquired into by the Asst. Director of Food supplies, Mr.N.Puttarangaswamy and one by the Asst. Superintendent of Police, Mr. Ramanna. A careful watch was maintained by the staff in collaboration with the regular police staff against profiteering, smuggling etc.

In addition to this, Mr. N.Puttarangaswamy and the Asst. Superintendent of Police Mr. Ramanna toured in Kadur district, Shimoga, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Mysore and Kolar and Mysore districts respectively. They also gave valuable suggestions for patrolling and guarding at the frontiers to prevent smuggling of foodgrains.

Officers.- Mr. N.Puttarangaswamy, who had previous experience as Dist. Superintendent of Police was taken to the police section attached to the Special Office from the depot section. He took charge on 22-8-1943 and continued in charge of the office till 17-4-1944. A staff of one A.S.P., 2 Police Inspectors and 6 sub inspectors were sanctioned in G.O. no.P.1771-73/Pol.19-43-1 dated 11-9-1943. Subsequently, an additional staff of 2 daffedars and 10 police constables was also sanctioned in G.O. no.P.5184-86/Pol. 19-43-7 dated 17-2-1944. The above staff, one Asst. Superintendent of Police, 2 Police Inspectors, 6 sub inspectors, 2 daffedars were working under the direct charge of the Assistant Commissioner.

The Government increased the staff in different districts to strengthen the patrols at the frontiers throughout the State. The services of the staff was of immense use to the department and their work has been observed to be uniformly satisfactory though they were working at a disadvantage as they had no powers of investigation. They served as a special intelligence department passing

passing on the information collected by them to the regular police of the respective areas.

Sheds.- For accommodating the frontier control police staff at key points the necessary sheds are being put up at various places where no accommodation is available. A sum of Rs.26,700 was sanctioned in G.O. no.Ser.26-28/A.161-42-1 dated 3/5th June 1942 for the construction of 359 huts, for providing housing accommodation to the frontier police staff in several districts. In some districts the construction of sheds has not been completed.

Lanterns.- For the use of the frontier police food control and depot guard staff, etc., lanterns are proposed to be purchased in G.O. No.7660-35-1 and 391-2-1 dated 13/21st May 1944. In addition to this, a contingent grant of Rs.300/- has been sanctioned in G.O.No.1822-30/A.64-1-1, dated 12/14th September 1944 for purchase of kerosene oil for the lanterns at the rate of Re.1/- per lantern per month.

Extra allowance.- The police staff attached to the Director has been sanctioned, hours not being convenient to the staff is stationed in Bombay City, a deputation allowance at 20% of the salary has been also recommended to Government. The frontier police officers and police constables who have been stationed in border places are granted special duty allowances while they are on patrol duty in connection with the food control operations as per G.O. No. B.30-1/Pol.36-43-2 dated 8-10-1943.

Rations to police staff.- Rations to police staff stationed in key points in the borders of the districts are arranged to be supplied by Government local depot through the respective taluk officers both police and revenue.

Rewards.- To assist the police staff in getting information leading to detection of hoarding, profiteering, and smuggling of foodgrains, Government in their orders noted in the margin placed
---
G.O.No.4661-71/A.10-42-2 dated 20-6-42. )
No. B.15078-61/A.140-42-1 dated 16/20-4-43. ) at the disposal of
No. B.825-3/A.37-43-2 dated 11/14-8-1943. ) the Deputy Commissioners
---
certain allotments towards expenditure on rewards. Rewards to an extent of Rs.846/- were sanctioned during the year under report in respect of 178 cases. Instructions have been issued to the several Deputy Commissioners to sanction liberal rewards so that they may serve as an incentive to further assist Government in their task of detecting breach of food control orders.

At the end of the year under report, 71 cases were pending trial in the various courts of the State and 108 cases were pending investigation with the police. Proposals to establish itinerant courts or to empower the present courts with summary powers to try cases arising under the food control orders are under consideration. This will help speedy disposal of cases and reduction of pendency.

H. Srinivasan

Director of Food Supplies.

Statement showing the stocks declared, exempted and purchased in the vario

December 19

| Sl. No. | Name of District. | Quantity declared in pallas. | | | | Quantity exempted (in pallas) | | | | Q du Pu |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Paddy: | Rice: | Ragi: | Jola: | Paddy: | Rice: | Ragi: | Jola: | |
| 1. | Bangalore | 3123 | 239 | 50068 | 1 | 761 | 72 | 5399 | | |
| 2. | Mysore | 47902 | 313 | 24343 | 14973 | 5342 | 366 | 2619 | 3614 | 3 |
| 3. | Mandya | 42350 | 367 | 2112 | 139 | 2133 | 196 | 490 | - | 3 |
| 4. | Shimoga | 169149 | 1513 | 25368 | 28538 | 36240 | 499 | 2358 | 3024 | 13 |
| 5. | Kadur | 76770 | 651 | 10131 | 1003 | 37133 | 145 | 1189 | 18 | 2 |
| 6. | Chitaldrug | 687 | 34 | 11155 | 23019 | - | - | - | - | |
| 7. | Hassan | 34819 | 633 | 17681 | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 8. | Tumkur | 3566 | 226 | 8963 | 113 | 433 | 133 | 14 | - | 3 |
| 9. | Kolar | 1724 | 60 | 23353 | 93 | 383 | 30 | 2619 | 32 | 1 |
| | | 380089 | 4036 | 175078 | 67779 | 82376 | 1440 | 14888 | 6678 | 267 |

TGS/-(4): 10-11-1944)

Administration Report (P

s Districts under the August Scheme — compiled up to the end of
.

| antity purchased during ing the voluntary period | | | | Quantity commandered at reduced rates | | | | Total quantity procured under the Scheme. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| dy: | Rice: | Ragi: | Jolax: | Paddy: | Rice: | Ragi: | Jolar | Paddy: | Rice: | Ragi: | Jola. |
| 22 | 1108 | 39790 | 5 | 557 | 28 | 12921 | 5 | 2718 | 1136 | 52711 | 10 |
| 00 | 3436 | 33093 | 13500 | 770 | 2 | 1249 | 1342 | 38470 | 3438 | 34343 | 13843 |
| 77 | 436 | 1155 | 210 | 851 | 15 | 713 | 92 | 40527 | 450 | 1869 | 303 |
| 69 | 4048 | 26717 | 25227 | 13545 | 294 | 411 | 495 | 153214 | 4342 | 27128 | 25721 |
| 47 | 3460 | 9551 | 1248 | 2466 | 178 | 468 | 29 | 24714 | 3638 | 10019 | 1276 |
| 13 | 45 | 15663 | 19417 | 1290 | 32 | 4587 | 8321 | 1603 | 83 | 20250 | 27738 |
| 3 | 4352 | 15752 | - | 3449 | 152 | 1619 | 193 | 24832 | 4504 | 17371 | 193 |
| 5 | 837 | 4662 | 141 | 429 | 25 | 3532 | 43 | 3564 | 862 | 14194 | 184 |
| 8 | 34 | 22669 | 58 | 413 | - | 3319 | 1 | 1962 | 34 | 25988 | 59 |
| 4 | 17756 | 170052 | 58808 | 23779 | 730 | 27849 | 10520 | 291864 | 18487 | 203872 | 69326 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5,83,349 |

Director of Food Supplies.

Administration Report (para..)



## ACQUISITIONS AS ON 30-6-1944.

| | Paddy. | Ragi. | Jola. | Wheat. | Other grains. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Bangalore.. | 17,360 | 1,63,760 | 2 | - | 574 |
| 2. Mysore.. | 2,63,942 | 33,301 | 8,776 | - | - |
| 3. Mandya.. | 2,11,565 | 2,481 | 129 | - | 56 |
| 4. Shimoga.. | 4,35,167 | 32,078 | 22,449 | - | - |
| 5. Chitaldrug. | 21,140 | 71,220 | 33,640 | 703 | 7,760 |
| 6. Hassan. | 93,175 | 15,650 | 114 | 40 | - |
| 7. Kadur. | 94,740 | 11,910 | 6,613 | 3,257 | 1,424 |
| 8. Tumkur. | 66,466 | 48,217 | 304 | 31 | 709 |
| 9. Kolar. | 40,870 | 64,783 | 225 | 13 | 556 |
| Total.. | 12,44,425 | 4,43,400 | 72,252 | 4,044 | ~~11,089~~ 11,079 |

for Director of Food Supplies

Report on the working of the Food Supply Audit and Accounts Department for the year 1943-44.

1. Ordinary work of the Department during the year; main features only with essential statistics.

In G.O. No. 1671-1934/G.F.117-43-1 dated 2-11-43, a separate Accounts and Audit Department was constituted for the Food Supplies Department, on account of the growing volume of transactions and the magnitude of the financial commitments of this Department. The Administrative control of this Audit and Accounts Office was vested in the Comptroller. In August 1943, a Deputy Comptroller and an Assistant Comptroller had been posted to this Department and these, along with another Assistant Comptroller previously posted to this Department, formed the Gazetted staff of the new office and they were designated 'Auditor and Accounting Officer' and 'Assistant Auditors' respectively.

A staff of 7 second grade Superintendents, 13 Accountants and 29 Accounts Clerks, 1 typist and suitable menial staff was sanctioned to meet the requirements of the Central Accounts and Audit Office, Local Audit in the Districts and Local Audit of the 120 Government sales depots in Bangalore City. The accounts and audit procedure to be followed was prescribed and suitable registers, forms and returns with instructions were printed and supplied to all the Departmental officers.

In view of the opening of a large number of Government Purchase and Sales depots and heavy transactions in connection with the acquisition of the new Harvest valued to the extent of about Six Crores of Rupees, Government have sanctioned, in their Order No. Fl-3831-34/G.F.69-43-41 dated 17-12-43, two additional Assistant Comptrollers, one to be stationed in the heavy purchase areas of Mysore and Mandya, and another, of Shimoga and Chitaldrug, the existing two Assistant Comptrollers looking after the remaining five districts including Bangalore City area and the Central Audit and Accounts Office. Additional staff of five second grade Superintendents, 10 Accountants and 31 Accounts Clerks to cope with the office work, has also been sanctioned for a period of six months in the first instance.

One of the two officers sanctioned in the above Government Order being posted to this Department on 23-6-44, Mr. P. Narasimhachar was transferred to Mysore to be in charge of the Local Audit of Food Supply accounts in Mysore and Mandya Districts. The subordinate staff also could not be engaged till Government were pleased to relax the Recruitment Rules for the Audit Department and the large number of hands required, became available towards the end of May 1944. The full scale of staff required for local audit in the several districts has been posted now.

2. During the latter part of the year, Government sanctioned adequate Accounts staff to the Taluk and District offices. But due to the late receipt of the Government Order and the difficulties of recruitment, the full scale had not been employed even towards the end of June 1944 in a large number of cases.

3. During the year, the Accounts of the Department were got compiled by the local auditors to end of June 1943 once again to end of November 1943 and submitted to Government with reports showing the main financial aspects of the Food Supply operations.

4. In connection with the acquisition of the new Harvest Scheme, there was a demand from the Deputy Commissioners to be placed in possession of funds of large magnitude. By suitable re-distribution of available resources, this demand was met without asking for extra advances from Government. In connection with the receipt of further stocks of standard cloth, however, an extra advance of Rs. 15 lakhs was taken.

5. The Manual of the Department was compiled by one of our officers Mr. M.S. Ramachandran and it is being sent to the Press for printing.

II. Progress of special schemes sanctioned in recent years.

- - - N i l - -

III. Principle measures sanctioned during the year.

To start with, a grant of 91.5 lakhs was provided by -- Government to the various officers to finance Food Supply - - operations. In Government Notification No. Spl/CS/1-Cl-43-1 dated 9-8-43, Government sanctioned a scheme of intensive - - acquisition of foodstuffs and a further grant of Rs. 150 lakhs was made available for the purpose.

Foodgrains worth Rupees 369 lakhs have been purchased -- within the State during the year under all the Schemes. In -- addition, paddy, rice and millets and pulses to the extent of Rs. 112 lakhs were purchased outside the State. Standard Cloth worth about Rs. 37 lakhs was also purchased.

Ever since the commencement of the Scheme, foodgrains to the extent of Rs. 399 lakhs and Rs. 145 lakhs have been purchased within the State and outside the State respectively, making a -- total of Rs. 544 lakhs. Including standard cloth, the total - - purchases of both foodgrains and standard cloth, ever since the - commencement of the Scheme, is Rs. 581 lakhs.

There remained, at the end of June 44, stocks of foodgrains worth Rs. 143 lakhs and of standard cloth worth about Rs. 13 - - lakhs.

IV. Schemes submitted to Government and under consideration including those in the current year.

- - - N i l - - -

Auditor and Accounting Officer,
Food Supplies Department.

BTS/

# CHAPTER V.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

## Food Supplies.

### (i) Administration.

Owing to the increased importance of food supply problems as a result of the developments in the war situation, the activities of the Department expanded in several directions and the offices of the Department were reorganised in order to cope with the growing needs. The Director of Civil Supplies also continued to be the *ex-officio* Secretary to Government, Supplies Department, till October 1943. In view of the very large expansion of work, particularly under the Acquisition Scheme, the Director was relieved of his duties as Secretary in October 1943 and this work was transferred to the Secretary to Government, Development Department. Consequent on the appointment of a separate "Controller of Civil Supplies" in April 1944, the designation of the "Director of Civil Supplies" was changed to "Director of Food Supplies".

The Rationing Officers were formerly subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners of the respective Districts but for purposes of administrative convenience, orders were passed in January 1944 that the Rationing Officers in Bangalore and Mysore Cities should be subordinate to the Director of Food Supplies and those in other areas to the respective Deputy Commissioners.

Owing to the elimination of wholesale merchants from all trade in rationed articles in Bangalore City, supplies of these articles had to be received directly by the Assistant Director of Food Supplies (Depots) and issued to dealers and depots on coupons. As this involved an all-round increase of work in the Office of the Assistant Director, necessary additional staff was sanctioned for that office. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Sub-Division Officers, the Amildars and other officers of the Revenue Department continued to deal also with food supply problems within their respective areas. In order to cope with the rapidly increasing volume of work in this connection, separate staff was sanctioned for the several offices as and when the need arose. Government having decided to launch an intensive programme of acquisition and requisition of food-stuffs, a scheme was sanctioned in August 1943 involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,51,962 per mensem for the staff and other requirements. The appointment of the Special Officer and the establishment of his office sanctioned up to the end of October 1943 were continued till the close of the year.

For the effective prevention of the smuggling of controlled commodities across the State border and to organise a system of regular patrolling of likely avenues of smuggling, an Officer was placed on special duty for a period of six weeks in the first instance, but in view of the increasing need for continued vigilance, a full-time officer was subsequently appointed. Special police staff was also sanctioned from time to time for the prevention of smuggling across the border in Shimoga and Mysore districts. With a view to having a separate agency for obtaining special intelligence as to the correctness of the particulars of stocks of food-grains which stock-holders were required to declare as available with them, necessary police staff was sanctioned to work under the Director.

Owing to the growing volume of transactions and the magnitude of the financial commitments of the Department, an Office called "the Food Supplies Accounts and Audit Office" was constituted and placed in charge of an Officer of the status of a Deputy Comptroller designated "the Auditor and Accounting Officer, Food Supplies," who was also to be Financial Adviser to the Director in all matters relating to finance and accounts. On account of the opening of a large number of Government purchase and sales depots and the heavy transactions in connection with the acquisition of the new harvest to the extent of about six crores of rupees, necessary staff to conduct a local audit of Government depots, at least once a month, was also sanctioned for the Accounts Office.

C. V. D. 20] **CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.**

**POST-MORTEM REPORT**

Station.....Date .....193 .

I

**HISTORY.**

- Name of owner .... .... ....
- Kind of animal .... .... ....
- Sex, colour and age .... ....
- Whence brought: Hobli and Village ....
- Date of death and *post-mortem* ....

II

**EXTERNAL APPEARANCE**

- General condition of the subject, stout. emaciated, decomposed, bloated, etc.
- Wounds or bruises, if any, with their position, size, nature, etc., rope marks, etc.
- Conditionof the visible mucous membranes discharge, if any, from mouth or rectum

III

Brain and spinal cord, fracture or deformities to be noted.

**THORAX**

- Walls, ribs or cartilages .... ....
- Pleura .... .... ....
- Larynx and trachea .... ....
- Lungs: Right .... .... ....
  Left .... .... ....
- Pericordium .... .... ....
- Nature and quantity of the pericordial fluid
- Heart .... .... ....
- Large vessels .... .... ....
- Lymphatic glands .... ....

**ABDOMEN.**

- Walls .... .... ....
- Peritoneum .... .... ....
- Nature and quality of the peritoneal fluid
- Mouth, pharynx and æsophagus ....
- Stomach (contents of the abomasum to be noted).
- Small and large intestines .... ....
- Any abnormality in the m.m. of ileocæcal valve and rectum to be noted.
- Liver .... .... ....
- Gall bladder .... .... ....
- Quantity and description of the bile ....
- Spleen .... .... ....
- Kidneys .... .... ....
- Urinary bladder contents and colour of urine.
- Organs of generation .... ....
- External and internal .... ....

Since the outbreak of the war in 1939, various measures were taken to regulate the supply and distribution of essential foodstuffs in the State. These measures, however, did not bring about the desired results. Government were, therefore, compelled to adopt more positive and strong measures for the acquisition of stocks of essential foodgrains and orders were issued in August 1943 under the Defence of India Rules which were intended to be a "three-pronged drive" to bring hoards and surplus stocks into the possession of Government. These grains helped Government to tide over the situation till the next harvest which was due in the months of December 1943 and January 1944. Procurement of foodgrains.

Under this scheme the following quantities of foodgrains valued at about 70 lakhs of rupees were purchased.—

| | Pallas. |
|---|---|
| Paddy ... ... ... | 2,91,663 |
| Rice ... ... ... | 18,467 |
| Ragi ... ... ... | 2,03,872 |
| Jola ... ... ... | 69 326 |

This order was issued in December 1943 in order to secure that no portion of the surplus of the harvest of the year 1943-44 became invisible or got into hoards or black-markets. According to this Order, Government became the sole purchasers of foodgrains in the State and transactions in foodgrains, except with Government or with persons or bodies authorised by Government, were prohibited and such transactions, contrary to this order save some small exceptions, were declared null and void. The Articles of Food Acquisition (Horvest) Order 1943.

As in the case of purchase of foodgrains under the procurement scheme of 9th August 1943, the several purchase depots established under that order were continued. The Deputy Commissioners were given discretion to open as many additional purchase depots as were found necessary. With a view to implementing the provisions of this scheme, funds to the extent of nearly 150 lakhs of rupees, with necessary staff, were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners to facilitate purchases of declared surpluses with the growers and stockists.

Under the scheme, the total numberof declarations received was 2,42,288 as against 3,36,000 expected. The quantity of foodgrains declared as surplus by holders and the purchases upto the end of June 1944 are noted below.

| *Kind of grain.* | *Declared surplus in pallas.* | *Acquisition made.* |
|---|---|---|
| Paddy ... ... | 19,54,588 | 12,14.425 |
| Ragi ... ... | 9,36,602 | 4,43,400 |
| Jola ... ... | 2,16,776 | 72,252 |
| Wheat ... ... | 2,074 | 4,044 |
| Other millets ... | 66,314 | 11,089 |

The acquisition of paddy, ragi, jola and other millets upto the end of June 1944, was 63, 47, 194 and 16 percent respectively of the declared surplus.

In accordance with the instructions issued by Government, a census of each village was taken in the prescribed form and arrangements were made for the supply of foodgrains to persons in rural areas in the following order of preference:

1. The landless, the labouring classes and the destitutes.
2. Persons who had some lands but the production of which was insufficient for them for all the 12 months.

The question of utilising the services of rice mill owners and wholesale dealers was taken up during the year with the main intention of restoring normal trade and trade channels under strictly controlled conditions. A scheme was sanctioned in March 1944 regulating the terms under which the services of wholesale dealers and rice mill owners could be utilised. As a first step towards the desirability of bringing in retailers in the process of distribution of foodgrains within the urban area, a system of sale of rationed articles through retail merchants in Bangalore and Mysore Cities under proper and controlled conditions was introduced.

# CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

## POST-MORTEM REPORT

Station.....Date ..... .....

I

**HISTORY.**

- Name of owner .... .... ....
- Kind of animal .... .... ....
- Sex, colour and age .... ....
- Whence brought: Hobli and Village ....
- Date of death and *post-mortem* ....

II

**EXTERNAL APPEARANCE**

- General condition of the subject, stout, emaciated, decomposed, bloated, etc.
- Wounds or bruises, if any, with their position, size, nature, etc., rope marks, etc.
- Condition of the visible mucous membranes discharge, if any, from mouth or rectum

III

Brain and spinal cord, fracture or deformities to be noted.

**THORAX**

- Walls, ribs or cartilages .... ....
- Pleura .... .... ....
- Larynx and trachea .... ....
- Lungs: Right .... .... ....
  Left .... .... ....
- Pericordium .... .... ....
- Nature and quantity of the pericordial fluid
- Heart .... .... ....
- Large vessels .... .... ....
- Lymphatic glands .... ....

**ABDOMEN.**

- Walls .... .... ....
- Peritoneum .... .... ....
- Nature and quality of the peritoneal fluid
- Mouth, pharynx and æsophagus ....
- Stomach (contents of the abomasum to be noted).
- Small and large intestines .... ....
- Any abnormality in the m.m. of ileocæcal valve and rectum to be noted.
- Liver .... .... ....
- Gall bladder .... .... ....
- Quantity and description of the bile ....
- Spleen .... .... ....
- Kidneys .... .... ....
- Urinary bladder contents and colour of urine.
- Organs of generation .... ....
- External and internal .... ....

Side by side, Government depots were also continued in these areas to act as check depots. Necessary financial accommodation to such of those rice mill owners and wholesale dealers as entered into an agreement with Government was also arranged.

Detection of Food offences

With a view to keeping track of information about smuggling, pilfering, -black-marketing and other mal-practices in respect of the controlled foodgrains and other articles, a headquarter staff of one Assistant Superintendent of Police, two Inspectors, six Sub-Inspectors, two Duffedars and ten constables was sanctioned. In order to assist the Police staff in this work and to serve as an incentive to them in detecting cases of breach of control orders, certain allotments towards expenditure as rewards were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners. Rewards to an extent of Rs. 8,460 were sanctioned during the year in respect of 1,178 cases. At the end of the year, 714 cases were pending trial in the various courts of the State and 254 cases were pending investigation with the police.

For the protection of the large quantities of foodgrains acquired under the harvest acquisition scheme and imported from outside the State, and in order to avoid or minimise the loss of these grains by defective methods of storage, a Committee was constituted to pay continuous attention to this problem and for arranging for the inspection and improvement of storage and preservation methods and for investigating the question of the cleaning and utilisation of grain partly attacked by vermin and other pests.

Inter-District movement of grains.

The State being normally deficit in rice to the extent of 50,000 to 54,000 tons per annum and the imports into the State during the year 1942-43 being limited to 10,000 tons by the Government of India, the necessity to arrange for a proper distribution of foodgrains among all parts of the State with the available stocks was keenly felt. The flow of grains from surplus to deficit areas had to be graded so as to have it steady consistent with the requirements of the deficit areas and the surpluses available. With a view to ensuring that the stocks of food grains were not smuggled into the border Provinces, several measures were adopted from time to time.

The several taluks in the State were classified into surplus areas, border areas and free zones. The movement of foodgrains from surplus areas to other parts was prohibited except under permits issued by the Director of Food Supplies or Grain Purchase Officers working under him. As this arrangement gave rise to certain difficulties, the system of permits was eliminated with a view to following strictly the programme of movement, and the Deputy Commissioners of supply districts themselves were made responsible for supplies to deficit areas according to quotas fixed by the Director of Food Supplies. This system, while avoiding the creation of black-markets, went a long way in minimising the wagon problem, as the entire question of transport was taken up by Government.

C. V. D. 20] **CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.**

**POST-MORTEM REPORT**

Station.....Date ..... .....1

I

**HISTORY.**

- Name of owner .... .... ....
- Kind of animal .... .... ....
- Sex, colour and age .... ....
- Whence brought: Hobli and Village ....
- Date of death and *post-mortem* ....

II

**EXTERNAL APPEARANCE**

- General condition of the subject, stout, emaciated, decomposed, bloated, etc.
- Wounds or bruises, if any, with their position, size, nature, etc., rope marks, etc.
- Condition of the visible mucous membranes discharge, if any, from mouth or rectum

III

Brain and spinal cord, fracture or deformities to be noted.

**THORAX**

- Walls, ribs or cartilages .... ....
- Pleura .... .... ....
- Larynx and trachea .... ....
- Lungs: Right .... .... ....
  Left .... .... ....
- Pericordium .... .... ....
- Nature and quantity of the pericordial fluid
- Heart .... .... ....
- Large vessels .... .... ....
- Lymphatic glands .... ....

**ABDOMEN.**

- Walls .... .... ....
- Peritoneum .... .... ....
- Nature and quality of the peritoneal fluid
- Mouth, pharynx and æsophagus ....
- Stomach (contents of the abomasum to be noted).
- Small and large intestines .... ....
- Any abnormality in the m.m. of ileocæcal valve and rectum to be noted.
- Liver .... .... ....
- Gall bladder .... .... ....
- Quantity and description of the bile ....
- Spleen .... .. ....
- Kidneys .... .... ....
- Urinary bladder contents and colour of urine.
- Organs of generation .. ....
- External and internal .... ....

rationed articles through Government depots had been working very well, yet it was felt that as things had settled down and the situation was well in hand, the time had arrived for Government to implement their promise to restore the normal channels of trade and they accordingly introduced a system of distribution of rationed articles through retailers under proper safeguards and controlled conditions. It is intended to reduce the number of Government depots further as more merchants become available. Side by side with this, some Government depots were also continued to act as check shops. In order to minimise the possibility of any portion of the rationed areas running out of stock of foodgrains, emergency depots have been started, one in each division of the cities, where stocks of all controlled commodities are available at all times. These depots also serve as the godowns for the retailers in these areas.

As the work of the Rationing Officer in Bangalore City was increasing steadily, and it was not possible for him to devote adequate attention to more important matters, such as the checking of Government grain depots, prevention of abuses and irregularities connected with ration cards and closer supervision and organisation of the entire rationing system in the light of the experience gained, the City was divided into three Rationing circles with an Assistant Rationing Officer in charge of each circle.

In connection with the working of the rationing scheme in Mysore City, the City was divided into two circles and placed in charge of officers of the rank of Deputy Amildar.

Ratio in oth Urbe

With a view to organising the distribution of all controlled food stuffs in all urban areas and, as a preliminary to placing the existing rough system of rationing on a statutory basis, a regular ration census of the population was taken in all urban areas in the State. For various reasons, the figures arrived at appear inflated and it has, therefore, been ordered that rationing may be introduced in urban areas gradually after a thorough examination of the case of each town.

During the last three months of 1943, the food situation in the State caused considerable anxiety and in order to ensure that no village or rural household suffered for want of adequate supplies, the Deputy Commissioners were instructed to arrange for collecting statistics of various classes of people in all the rural areas and to see that supplies were distributed on a uniform basis of one *pavu* of grain per head per day. A rough system of rationing has come into vogue in all villages in pursuance of these instructions.

Food War

In order to enlist the help and co-operation of leading non-official and public workers in the smooth and satisfactory working of Government depots, leading men in all cities, towns and other rural areas were requested to help in the matter as honorary food wardens and attached to appropriate depots. One or more food wardens have been attached to every Government depot both in the urban and rural areas in the State. Members of the Central Food Council were appointed as Honorary Food Wardens of all depots in the State and the members of District Councils as food wardens of all depots in their respective depots. Mr. W. H. Kirby, Rationing Adviser to the Government of India, who visited the State in February 1944, spoke in terms of appreciation of the rationing scheme introduced in the State and said that "the organisation of rationing that has been set up and operating in the State of Mysore is of the first order."

C. V. D. 20] **CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.**

**POST-MORTEM REPORT**

Station.....Date ..... .....

I

**HISTORY.**

- Name of owner .... .... ....
- Kind of animal .... .... ....
- Sex, colour and age .... ....
- Whence brought: Hobli and Village ....
- Date of death and *post-mortem* ....

II

**EXTERNAL APPEARANCE**

- General condition of the subject, stout, emaciated, decomposed, bloated, etc.
- Wounds or bruises, if any, with their position, size, nature, etc., rope marks, etc.
- Condition of the visible mucous membranes discharge, if any, from mouth or rectum

III

Brain and spinal cord, fracture or deformities to be noted.

**THORAX**

- Walls, ribs or cartilages .... ....
- Pleura .... .... ....
- Larynx and trachea .... ....
- Lungs: Right .... .... ....
  Left .... .... ....
- Pericordium .... .... ....
- Nature and quantity of the pericordial fluid
- Heart .... .... ....
- Large vessels .... .... ....
- Lymphatic glands .... ....

**ABDOMEN.**

- Walls .... .... ....
- Peritoneum .... .... ....
- Nature and quality of the peritoneal fluid
- Mouth, pharynx and æsophagus ....
- Stomach (contents of the abomasum to be noted).
- Small and large intestines .... ....
- Any abnormality in the m.m. of ileocæcal valve and rectum to be noted.
- Liver .... .... ....
- Gall bladder .... .... ....
- Quantity and description of the bile ....
- Spleen .... .. ....
- Kidneys .... .... ....
- Urinary bladder contents and colour of urine.
- Organs of generation .. ..
- External and internal .... ....

Almost immediately after the outbreak of the war, the Central Price Fixation Committee and the District Advisory Committees were constituted to advise the Government and the Deputy Commissioners of districts, respectively, in the matter of fixing the prices of essential food stuffs, rationing, acquisition and distribution of foodstuffs, management of depots, etc. In September 1943, Food Councils were ordered to be constituted with a view to enlisting the advice and co-operation of non-officials, including representatives of producers, merchants, consumers and other interests, in devising the measures to be adopted in the day to day administration of food problems. These Councils were :—

1. A Central Food Council at Bangalore.
2. Food Councils for the Cities of Bangalore & Mysore.
3. District Food Councils for the districts, and Taluk Food Councils for each of the taluks in the State.

Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were also included with a view to making these councils thoroughly representative of all interests.

Firewood and charcoal supplies, which had shown signs of deterioration since the middle of last year, practically broke down in Bangalore in July 1944, as a result of sudden non-co-operation by the fuel dealers and suppliers. Government had to take special measures to bring the situation under control. A large fuel reserve is now being built up in Bangalore and regular distribution is ensured by 22 Government depots and eleven Municipal depots, in addition to more than 200 licensed dealers.

In connection with the distribution and sale of standard cloth through Government depots and licensed cloth dealers, a revised scheme was sanctioned in April 1944.

Sixty seven lakhs sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty seven yards of cloth were received and forty-one lakhs thirteen thousand five hundred and eight yards were sold. There is a good demand for this cloth both on account of its variety and cheapness. The total expenditure on the working of the scheme was about Rs. 3 lakhs.

Foodgrains worth Rs. 369 lakhs were purchased within the State during the year under all the schemes. In addition, paddy, rice, millets and pulses to the extent of Rs. 112 lakhs were purchased outside the State. Standard cloth worth about Rs. 37 lakhs was also purchased.

C. V. D. 20] **CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.**

**POST-MORTEM REPORT**

Station..... ...Date ..... .....193

I

**HISTORY.**

- Name of owner .... .... ....
- Kind of animal .... .... ....
- Sex, colour and age .... ....
- Whence brought: Hobli and Village ....
- Date of death and *post-mortem* ....

II

**EXTERNAL APPEARANCE**

- General condition of the subject, stout, emaciated, decomposed, bloated, etc.
- Wounds or bruises, if any, with their position, size, nature, etc., rope marks, etc.
- Condition of the visible mucous membranes discharge, if any, from mouth or rectum

III

Brain and spinal cord, fracture or deformities to be noted.

**THORAX**

- Walls, ribs or cartilages .... ....
- Pleura .... .... ....
- Larynx and trachea .... ....
- Lungs: Right .... .... ....
  Left .... .... ....
- Pericordium .... .... ....
- Nature and quantity of the pericordial fluid
- Heart .... .... ....
- Large vessels .... .... ....
- Lymphatic glands .... ....

**ABDOMEN.**

- Walls .... .... ....
- Peritoneum .... .... ....
- Nature and quality of the peritoneal fluid
- Mouth, pharynx and œsophagus ....
- Stomach (contents of the abomasum to be noted).
- Small and large intestines .... ....
- Any abnormality in the m.m. of ileocæcal valve and rectum to be noted.
- Liver .... .... ....
- Gall bladder .... .... ....
- Quantity and description of the bile. ....
- Spleen .... .... ....
- Kidneys .... .... ....
- Urinary bladder contents and colour of urine.
- Organs of generation .... ....
- External and internal .... ....

G. R. S. App. F VI—G 2]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 194 .

Date of issue 5th March 1945.

Signed by Mr. C. to Narasha

May this be—

(i) printed ?

(ii) treated as a standing order ?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part ?

(iv) translated ?

(v) placed at the disposal of the press ?

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

Section A.

File No. 127-44.

Serial No. 3.

*Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

*Read*—

Correspondence ending with letter No.SD.L.Dis.H.C.4556/44-45, dated,29-30th October, 1944, from the Director of Food Supplies submitting the report on the working of the Civil Supplies (now Food Supplies) Department during the year ended June, 1944.

---

O R D E R NO. SD.5351-68 A/127-44-3

~~Order thereon No.~~

DATED, BANGALORE, THE 5th ~~JANY.~~ March 1945.

R E C O R D E D.

2. ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. S. Narayana Rao, M.A.(Hons.), continued to be the Director of Civil Supplies (now Food Supplies) till the 5th November, 1943, when Mr. B.S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A.(Hons.), assumed charge as Director. On account of the expansion of work in the department,

The Director, who was also Ex-officio Secretary to Government (Supplies Deptt), was relieved of the Secretariat duties in G.O. No. 1141-60/C&S30-42-9 dated, 10.10.42 ..... and the Secretariat work relating to food supplies was allocated to the Secretary to Government, Development Department. Mr. K. Srinivasan, Deputy Commissioner, was appointed as Special Officer in the Department and to assist the Director in the work connected with the procurement of foodgrains.

3. PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS.

In August, 1943, in order to meet the acute shortage of foodgrains then prevailing, Government launched a scheme of compulsory acquisition of foodgrains under which all persons in possession of stocks of foodgrains exceeding the limits specified in the Order were required to sell all surplus stocks to Government and all private transactions in foodgrains were prohibited. As an inducement to the stockists to part with their surplus, specially enhanced prices were allowed in respect of the grains voluntarily offered for sale within the specified period. Under this Order, 5,83,348 pallas of foodgrains, valued at about 70 lakhs of rupees, were procured, which enabled the Government to tide over this shortage.

To prevent the shortage of foodgrains experienced earlier in the year and to exercise an effective control over the foodgrains produced in the State, "The

*List of Encl*

*Copied by*

*Examined*

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form*).

Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1943, was promulgated in Decr., 1943, providing for a Government monopoly in the purchase, sale and ~~the~~ distribution of foodgrains produced in the State. All grains in excess of the requirements of the holders for their bona fide consumption including their tenants, dependants and farm labourers etc., and for seed purposes and for special occasions were to be placed at the disposal of Government ~~and~~ the grains delivered being paid for at the prices notified by Government and which were to be ~~fixed~~ firm till the next harvest. The total quantity of the several kinds of grains estimated to come into the ~~hands~~ possession of Government under this Order ~~was~~ 31,76,354 pallas. But the quantity actually acquired up to the end of June 1944 was only 17,74,610 pallas, ~~which is very much short of the estimated figure. The progress of acquisition cannot be considered to be satisfactory.~~ Government trust that acquisition under the ~~current year's Order~~ harvest-order of 1944 will be done more speedily, so that no part of the harvest disappears.

4. IMPORTS FROM OUTSIDE.

As the State is deficit in rice, wheat, gram, millets and pulses, the following quantities of the grains were imported from outside the State up to the end of June 1944, against the quotas allotted by the Government of India:—

WD 03697—GPB—30,000—2-2-40

| | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Rice | .. | 10,696 |
| Millets | .. | 1,471 |
| Wheat & wheat products. | .. | 13,169 |
| Gram | .. | 5,233 |

5. DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS.

The distribution of foodgrains was entirely in the hands of Government, except in rationed areas where private merchants were licensed to deal in rationed articles under strictly controlled conditions. Sale of foodgrains to the public was made through Government depots and approved co-operative societies. Rationing was in force at the commencement of the year in the Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Field. To place Rationing on a statutory basis a "Mysore Ration Census Order, 1943," and a "Mysore Rationing Order (Food")" were promulgated during the year. Rationing was extended to Mysore City and the Tumkur Town during the year. A ration census was also taken in all the urban areas in the State as a preliminary to the introduction of rationing. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to expedite action to introduce rationing in the more important towns in their respective districts as early as possible. The Director of Food Supplies is requested to arrange for the scrutiny of ration cards at frequent intervals, so that all spurious cards and irregular issue of rations may be eliminated.

For the purposes of distribution of

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form*).

foodgrains, the population of the State ~~are~~ classified as "A" Class and "B" Class, according as ~~their~~ the staple food is rice or millets, the scale of ration being ~~2/3~~ one pavu of rice in the case of "A" Class and ~~1 1/2 parus~~ 1/2 pavu of rice & one pavu of ragi or other millets in the case of "B" Class cardholders. On account of the shortage of rice and millets in the State, notwithstanding the allotments received from the Government of India, the scale of rations could not be raised to the minimum of one pound recommended by the Foodgrains Policy Committee. To make up a part of the deficiency in rice and millets, wheat and wheat products were issued at subsidised prices. Similarly, in the case of rice and millets imported from outside the State, where the ruling prices were high as compared with the prices fixed for local produce, such imported grains were sold at the considerable local prices though involving loss to Government.

6. STORAGE OF FOODGRAINS.

It is observed from the report that during the year under report, foodgrains valued about 369 lakhs of rupees were purchased within the State and 112 lakhs of rupees ~~xxxxx~~ from outside the State, the total purchases since the commencement of the scheme to the end of June, 1944, being 544 lakhs of rupees. In view of the large amounts involved in these transactions, the storage and preservation of foodgrains has assumed very great importance. A foodgrains

Decision to be given

22/1

May be omitted

May be left in. The wife is of interest & who deserves publicity

WD 03697—GPB—30,000—2-2-40

Storage and Preservation Committee was constituted to pay continuous attention to problems connected with storage of foodgrains and their preservation, ~~so that the grains acquired at so much cost and trouble may not be lost or damaged during storage.~~

7. STANDARD CLOTH.

In order to make cloth available at reasonable prices to the poor, the Government agreed to participate in the Government of India scheme for the manufacture and distribution of standard cloth. Under this scheme, 67,16,657 yards of standard cloth of the value of about 87 lakhs of rupees were purchased, of which 41,13,508 yards were sold during the year through Government depots, co-operative societies and licensed cloth dealers of repute.

8. VERIFICATION OF STOCKS AND COMPILATION OF ACCOUNTS CONNECTED WITH FOOD OPERATIONS.

The report does not show what arrangements have been made for the regular verification of stocks and the submission of the stock balance reports and also whether the accounts connected with these transactions maintained in the depots and the districts have been audited and, if so, with what result.

The Director of Food Supplies is requested to invite the attention of the Deputy Commissioners and other officers of the Department in charge of stocks to the instructions conveyed in G.O.

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form*).

*NOT TO BE PUBLISHED ~~IN THE PRESS~~*.

WD 03697—GPB—30,000—2-2-40

No.SD.5736-54/A.184-43-1, dated, 25-2-1944, issuing instructions in regard to the verification of stocks and the submission of the connected returns and point out to the concerned officers that they would be personally responsible for any loss that may be caused to Government by their failure to follow the prescribed procedure regarding this important work.

It has also been brought to the notice of Government that accounts connected with food ~~operations~~ transactions are not being received regularly from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and that consequently it has not been possible to prepare the consolidated accounts for the whole State every month. In view of the large amounts involved in food supply operations, the Director of Food Supplies is requested to arrange for the Auditor and Accounting Officer of the Department and his assistants undertaking tours regularly to examine the books and accounts maintained in the several offices, depots and godowns, find out the difficulties, if any, in the prompt submission of accounts at the end of every month and suggest improvements calculated to remedy the defects, if any, in the procedure that is being followed.

10) Government are glad to observe that the administration of the Department

during 1943-44 was, ~~on the whole,~~

satisfactory.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.
(FOOD SUPPLIES)

TO--The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore.
" other Secretaries to Govt.
" Deputy Commissioners of Dists.
" Comptroller to Govt.
" Auditor & Accounting Officer,
Food Supplies.

TS/KRG.
19.1.45.

FOOD COUNCILS AND HONORARY FOOD WARDENS.

In order to secure the advice and co-operation of non-officials, including the representatives of producers, consumers and other interests, in the day to day administration of food problems, the Central Food Council and Food Councils at Bangalore and Mysore cities as well as in all the district and taluk headquarters of the State were constituted.

The advice and co-operation of non-officials in the working of Government sales depots was obtained by the appointment of Honorary Food Wardens attached to Government depots both in the urban and rural areas. Government are gratified to observe that this move to secure the association of the non-official public with the food administration has been productive of good results.

Gram, Sugar Kerosene and other Miscellaneous Controlled articles.

In addition to the principal food grains, the procurement and distribution of which forms the main concern of the Food Department, the control of the commodities noted below also came under the purview of the Department:--

Gram. - Gram which was formerly included in the basic plan of the Govt. of India was decontrolled and its movement is now permitted by ordinary trade.

Sugar.- The total quantity of sugar produced by the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., during the year was 20,210 tons of which 5,490 tons were exported to Madras, 360 tons to Coorg and the rest was retained for consumption in the State and the Civil & Military Station,

p.t.o.

In pursuance of this policy, export control of groundnut oil, honge and hippe oils and oil seeds, and coriander has since been removed.

DN.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

R e a d :--

Correspondence ending with letter No.SD.L.Dis.H.C.4556/44-45, dated, 29-30th October, 1944, from the Director of Food Supplies submitting the report on the working of the Civil Supplies(now Food Supplies) Department during the year ended June, 1944.

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O R D E R N O. SD.535|-68|A-127-44-3
DATED, BANGALORE, THE 5/6TH MARCH, 1945.

R E C O R D E D .

2. ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. S. Narayana Rao, M.A.(Hons.), continued to be the Director of Civil Supplies(now Food Supplies) till the 5th November, 1943, when Mr.B.S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A.(Hons.), assumed charge as Director. On account of the expansion of work in the department, the Director, who was also ex-officio Secretary to Government(Supplies Department), was relieved of his duties as Secretary to Government in Government Order No.1142-60/C.B.30-42-9 dated 11-10-1943 and the secretariat work relating to food supplies was allocated to the Secretary to Government, Development Department. Mr. K. Srinivasan, Deputy Commissioner, was appointed as Special Officer in the Department to assist the Director in the work connected with the procurement of foodgrains.

3. PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS.

In August, 1943, in order to meet the acute shortage of foodgrains then prevailing, Government launched a scheme of compulsory acquisition of foodgrains under which all persons in possession of stocks of foodgrains exceeding the limits specified in the order issued were required to sell all surplus stocks to Government and all private transactions in foodgrains were prohibited. As an inducement to people to part with their surplus, specially enhanced prices were offered in respect of grain voluntarily tendered within the prescribed period. Under this order, 5,33,343 pallas of foodgrains, valued at about 70 lakhs of rupees, were procured, which enabled Government to tide over this difficult period.

In order, however, to obviate further difficulties and to exercise an effective control over foodgrains produced in the State, the Articles of Food Acquisition(Harvest) Order, 1943, was promulgated in December, 1943, providing for a Government monopoly in the purchase, sale and distribution of foodgrains produced in the State. All grain in excess of the requirements of the holders for their bona fide consumption including their tenants, dependants and farm labourers etc., and for seed purposes and for special occasions were to be placed at the disposal of Government, the grains delivered being paid for at the prices which were notified by Government and which were to be firm till the next harvest. The total quantity of the several kinds of grain estimated to come into the possession of Government under this Order was 31,76,354 pallas. But the quantity actually acquired up to the end of June, 1944 was only 17,74,610 pallas.

4. IMPORTS FROM OUTSIDE.

The following quantities of foodgrains were imported from outside the State up to the end of June, 1944, against the quotas allotted by the Government of India:--

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rice .. | 10,696 | Tons. |
| Millets.. | 1,471 | " |
| Wheat & Wheat products. | 13,169 | " |
| Gram .. | 5,233 | |

P.T.O.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS.

The distribution of foodgrains was entirely in the hands of Government, except in rationed areas where private merchants were licensed to deal in rationed articles under strictly controlled conditions. The sale of foodgrains to the public was made through Government depots and approved co-operative societies.

Rationing was in force at the commencement of the year in Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Field. To place rationing on a statutory basis a "Mysore Ration Consts Order, 1942," and a "Mysore Rationing Order(Food)" were promulgated during the year. Rationing was extended to Mysore City and Tumkur Town during the year. A ration census was also taken in all the urban [illegible] during July by which the [illegible] of rationing. The Deputy Commissioners & Collectors were requested to expedite action to introduce rationing in the remaining towns in their respective districts as early as possible.

For the purpose of distribution of foodgrains, the population of the State is classified as "A" Class and "B" Class, according to the staple food is rice or millets, the scale of ration being one pound of rice in the case of "A" Class and half pound of rice and one pound of ragi or other millets in the case of "B" Class cardholders. On account of the shortage of rice and millets in the State, notwithstanding the allotments received from the Government of India, the scale of rations could not be raised to the [illegible] recommended by the Foodgrains Policy Committee. To make up for the deficiency in rice and millets, wheat and wheat products were issued at subsidised prices. Similarly, in the case of rice and millets imported from places outside the State, where the ruling rice were higher as compared with the controlled prices for local issue, such imported grains were sold at the local prices thereby involving considerable loss to Government.

6. PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION.

It is observed from the report that, during the year under report, foodgrains valued about 307 lakhs of rupees were purchased within the State and 112 lakhs of rupees from outside the State, the total purchases since the commencement of the scheme to the end of June, 1944, being 544 lakhs of rupees. In view of the large amount involved in these transactions, the storage and preservation of foodgrains has assumed very great importance. A Foodgrains Storage and Preservation Committee was constituted to study connected questions relating to procurement, storage of foodgrains and their preservation in order to prevent as far as possible loss by damage and deterioration.

7. STANDARD CLOTH.

In order to make cloth available at reasonable prices to the poor, the Government agreed to participate in the Government of India scheme for the manufacture and distribution of standard cloth. Under this scheme 67,16,857 yards of standard cloth of the value of about 87 lakhs of rupees were purchased, of which 1,13,503 yards were sold during the year through Government depots, co-operative societies and licensed standard cloth dealers of repute.

8. [illegible] INCLUDING FOOD AND [illegible].

In addition to the principal food-grains, the procurement and distribution of which forms the main concern of the Food Department, the control of the commodities noted below also came under the purview of the Department:--

Gram - Gram which was formerly included in the basic plan of the Government of India was decontrolled and its movement is now permitted by ordinary trade.

Sugar. - The total quantity of sugar produced by the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., during the year was 20,210 tons of which, 5,890 tons were exported to Madras, 360 tons to Coorg and the rest was retained for consumption in the State and the Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

(Contd.

Jaggery. - The jaggery control order regulated the movement of jaggery within and outside the State. In view of the surplus production during the year, restrictions regarding the quantities to be issued for personal consumption and the quantity that could be moved without a permit were relaxed. As a certain accumulation of stocks of jaggery was noticed both in the Government depots and the trade, restrictions of the movement and sale of jaggery within the State have since been removed and exports of surpluses outside the State have been permitted.

Kerosene. - The Kerosene Control Order regulated the distribution of kerosene in the State and helped in the even distribution of greatly reduced supplies now available for civilian consumption.

Of the other miscellaneous articles, the export of which was regulated by several notifications issued from time to time, the following may be mentioned:-

Potatoes, tamarind, coriander, chillies, vegetable oil and oil seeds, cotton and groundnut seed.

Arrangements were made with the military authorities for the prompt purchase of potatoes at fixed prices.

It is not the desire of Government to multiply or continue the control of such miscellaneous articles unless such control is absolutely necessary. In pursuance of this policy, export control of groundnut oil, honge and hippe oils and oil seeds, and coriander has since been removed.

9. FOOD COUNCILS AND HONORARY FOOD WARDENS.

In order to secure the advice and co-operation of non-officials, including the representatives of producers, consumers and other interests, in the day to day administration of food problems, the Central Food Council and Food Councils in Bangalore and Mysore Cities as well as in all the district and taluk headquarters of the State were constituted.

The advice and co-operation of non-officials in the working of Government sales depots was obtained by the appointment of Honorary Food Wardens attached to Government depots both in the urban and rural areas. Government are gratified to observe that this move to secure the association of the non-official public with the food administration has been productive of good results.

10. Government are glad to observe that the administration of the Department during 1943-44 was, on the whole, satisfactory.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.
(Food Supplies).

TO---The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore.
" Other Secretaries to Government.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Comptroller to Government.
" Auditor and Accounting Officer, Food Supplies.

PRESS TABLE.

DN.12.

App. F. VI, G. 10]

# Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Review of the Administration Report of the Food Supplies Department for the year 1943-44 ~~1943-45~~

1943-44

G. O. No. S.D. 5351-68/A127-44-3 DATED 5th March 1945

May this be

i. printed ? ——— yes

ii. treated as a standing order ? ——— NO

iii. published in the Gazette, English Part ? ——— yes

iv. translated ? ——— NO.

v. placed at the disposal of the Press ? ——— yes

vi. published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ? ——— NO

The Superintendent

Govt Printing with compliments for supply of 100 copies to this office

6/3

for Secy to G

Dev Dep

# GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

## GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

**G. O. No. S. D. 5351-68—A. 127-44-3, dated 5th March 1945.**

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**Food Supplies Department.** 1943-44

Reviews the Administration Report of the —— for the year 1944-45.

---

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. S. D. L. Dis. H. C. 4556—44-45, dated 29—30th October 1944, from the Director of Food Supplies, submitting the report on the working of the Civil Supplies (now Food Supplies) Department during the year ended June 1944.

ORDER NO. S. D. 5351-68—A. 127-44-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH MARCH 1945.

Recorded.

2. *Administration.*—Mr. S. Narayana Rao, M.A. (Hons.), continued to be the Director of Civil Supplies (now Food Supplies) till the 5th November 1943, when Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A. (Hons.), assumed charge as Director. On account of the expansion of work in the department, the Director, who was also *ex-officio* Secretary to Government (Supplies Department), was relieved of his duties as Secretary to Government in Government Order No. 1142-60—C. B. 30-42-9, dated 11th October 1943, and the Secretariat work relating to food supplies was allocated to the Secretary to Government, Development Department. Mr. K. Srinivasan, Deputy Commissioner, was appointed as Special Officer in the department to assist the Director in the work connected with the procurement of foodgrains.

3. *Procurement of Foodgrains.*—In August 1943, in order to meet the acute shortage of foodgrains then prevailing, Government launched a scheme of compulsory acquisition of foodgrains under which all persons in possession of stocks of foodgrains exceeding the limits specified in the order issued were required to sell all surplus stocks to Government and all private transactions in foodgrains were prohibited. As an inducement to people to part with their surplus, specially enhanced prices were offered in respect of grain voluntarily tendered within the prescribed period. Under this order, 583,348 pallas of foodgrains, valued at about 70 lakhs of rupees, were procured, which enabled Government to tide over this difficult period.

In order, however, to obviate further difficulties and to exercise an effective control over foodgrains produced in the State, The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1943, was promulgated in December 1943, providing for a Government monopoly in the purchase, sale and distribution of foodgrains produced in the State. All grain in excess of the requirements of the holders for their *bona fide* consumption including their tenants, dependants and farm labourers, etc., and for seed purposes and for special occasions were to be placed at the disposal of Government, the grains delivered being paid for at the prices which were notified by Government and which were to be firm till the next harvest. The total quantity of the several kinds of grain estimated to come into the possession of Government under this order was 3,176,354 pallas. But the quantity actually acquired up to the end of June 1944, was only 1,774,610 pallas.

4. *Imports from Outside.*—The following quantities of foodgrains were imported from outside the State up to the end of June 1944, against the quotas allotted by the Government of India:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | 13,696 tons |
| Millets | ... | ... | ... | 1,471 ,, |
| Wheat and wheat products | .. | | ... | 13,169 ,, |
| Gram | ... | ... | ... | 5,233 ,, |

No. S. D. 535-68—A 127-44-3, DATED 5TH MARCH 1945

5. *Distribution of Foodgrains.*—The distribution of foodgrains was entirely in the hands of Government, except in rationed areas where private dealers were licensed to deal in rationed articles under strict control conditions. The sale of foodgrains to the public was made through Government depots and approved co-operative societies.

Rationing was in force at the commencement of the year in Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Field. The above rationing was statutory under the Mysore Ration Census Order, 1943, and the "Mysore Rationing Order (Local)" were promulgated during the year. Rationing was extended to Mysore City and Tumkur Town during the year. A ration census was also taken in all the urban areas in the State as a preliminary to the introduction of rationing. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to expedite action to introduce rationing in the more important towns in their respective districts as early as possible.

For the purpose of distribution of foodgrains, the population of the State is classified as "A" Class and "B" Class, according to the staple food of the inhabitants, the scale of ration being one pavu of rice in the case of "A" Class and half pavu of rice and one pavu of ragi or other millets in the case of "B" Class card-holders. On account of the shortage of rice and millets in the State notwithstanding the assurances received from the Government of India, the scale of rations could not be raised to the minimum of one pound recommended by the Food Grains Policy Committee. To make up a part of the deficiency in rice and millets, wheat and wheat products were issued at subsidised prices. Similarly, in the case of rice and millets imported from places outside the State, where the market prices were high as compared with the prices fixed for local produce such imported grain was sold at the local prices though involving considerable loss to Government.

6. *Storage of Foodgrains.*—It is observed from the reports that during the year under report foodgrains valued about 369 lakhs of rupees were purchased within the State and 112 lakhs of rupees from outside the State, the total purchases since the commencement of the scheme to the end of June 1944, being 544 lakhs of rupees. In view of the large amounts involved in these transactions, the storage and preservation of foodgrains has assumed very great importance. A Foodgrains Storage and Preservation Committee was constituted to pay continuous attention to problems connected with the storage of foodgrains and their preservation in order to prevent as far as possible loss by damage and deterioration.

7. *Standard Cloth.*—In order to make cloth available at reasonable prices to the poor, the Government agreed to participate in the Government of India Scheme for the manufacture and distribution of standard cloth. Under this scheme 6,716,657 yards of standard cloth of the value of about 37 lakhs of rupees were purchased, of which 4,113,508 yards were sold during the year through Government depots, co-operative societies and licensed cloth dealers of repute.

8. *Gram, Sugar, Kerosene and other Miscellaneous Controlled Articles.*—In addition to the principal foodgrains, the procurement and distribution of which forms the main concern of the Food Department, the control of the commodities noted below also came under the purview of the department:—

*Gram.*—Gram which was formerly included in the basic plan of the Government of India was decontrolled and its movement is now permitted by ordinary trade.

*Sugar.*—The total quantity of sugar produced by the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., during the year was 20,210 tons, of which 5,490 tons were exported to Madras, 360 tons to Coorg and the rest was retained for consumption in the State and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

*Jaggery.*—The Jaggery Control Order regulated the movement of jaggery within and outside the State. In view of the surplus production during the year restrictions regarding the quantities to be issued for personal consumption and the quantity that could be moved without a permit were relaxed. As a certain accumulation of stocks of jaggery was noticed both in the Government depots and the trade, restrictions of the movement and sale of jaggery within the State have since been removed and exports of surpluses outside the State have been permitted.

*Kerosene.*—The Kerosene Control Order regulated the distribution of kerosene in the State and helped in the even distribution of greatly reduced supplies now available for civilian consumption.

Of the other miscellaneous articles, the export of which was regulated by several notifications issued from time to time, the following may be mentioned :—

Potatoes, tamarind, coriandor, chillies, vegetable oil and oil seeds, cotton and groundnut seed.

Arrangements were made with the military authorities for the prompt purchase of potatoes at fixed prices.

It is not the desire of Government to multiply or continue the control of such miscellaneous articles unless such control is absolutely necessary. In pursuance of this policy, export control of groundnut oil, honge and hippe oils and oil seeds and coriander has since been removed.

9. *Food Councils and Honorary Food Wardens.*—In order to secure the advice and co-operation of non-officials, including the representatives of producers, consumers and other interests, in the day to day administration of food problems, the Central Food Council and Food Councils in Bangalore and Mysore Cities as well as in all the district and taluk headquarters of the State were constituted.

The advice and co-operation of non-officials in the working of Government sales depots was obtained by the appointment of Honorary Food Wardens attached to Government depots both in the urban and rural areas. Government are gratified to observe that this move to secure the association of the non-official public with the food administration has been productive of good results.

10. Government are glad to observe that the administration of the department during 1943-44 was on the whole satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA,
*Secretary to Government,*
*Development Department*
*(Food Supplies).*

To—The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.
The Other Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Auditor and Accounting Officer, Food Supplies.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—T. N. S.

WD 2045—GPB—315—313-45

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

SUPPLY No. 17627-35 RC 1794-44 D. No 4461/44

General and Revenue Secretariat,

*Dated Bangalore,* 27.1.1945

## OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

It is brought to the notice of Government that the reports of the various Departments of Government are not being sent to the Secretaria Library, Baroda as directed in O.M. No.G.6446-5, G.M.24-30-30 dated 18th December 1930. The Secretaries to Government are requested to kindly arrange for the supply of the said reports to the Secretariat Library, Baroda, regularly.

By order,

Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

To

The Secretaries to Government.

tvr. Copy to G.R.S Branches